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| 1 Qt. Blackberry Brandy. | 2 Qts. St. Julien Claret. |
| 1 Pt. D.O.M. | 1 Qt. Old Brown Sherry R.S. |
| 1 Qt. Martell's XXX Brandy. | 1 Qt. D.C.L. Old Tom or Dry Gin. |
| 2 Qts. King Geo. IV or Perfection Whisky. | 1 Qt. Burgoyne's Australian Burgundy. |
| | 1 phial Pomeranian Bitters. |

No. 2 HAMPER—\$30.

- | |
|---|
| 1 Qt. Guillemart Champagne. |
| 1 Pt. D.O.M. |
| 1 Qt. Burgoyne's Burgundy. |
| 1 Qt. Martell's XXX Brandy. |
| 2 Qts. King Geo. IV or Perfection Whisky. |
| 2 Qts. Tawny Dry Port. |
| 2 Qts. St. Julien Claret. |
| 1 Qt. D.C.L. Old Tom or Dry Gin. |
| 1 Qt. Vino de Pasto Sherry. |
| 1 phial Pomeranian Bitters. |

No. 3 HAMPER—\$25.

- | |
|---|
| 1 Qt. Burgoyne's Burgundy. |
| 1 Pt. G.F. Peppermint. |
| 1 Pt. D.O.M. |
| 2 Qts. Sup. R.O. Port. |
| 2 Qts. King Geo. IV or Perfection Whisky. |
| 1 Qt. Englund's XXX Brandy. |
| 1 Qt. Amontillado Sherry W.S. |
| 2 Qts. Medoc Claret. |
| 1 Qt. D.C.L. Old Tom or Dry Gin. |
| 1 phial Pomeranian Bitters. |

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Thoroughly Disinfects
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BRITAIN THROUGH CHINESE EYES.

THE INSCRUTABLE WEST.

PARADOX OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

Nobody can do sufficient justice to the British Empire in a text book on politics, writes Mr. Y. L. Chiu in the *Evening News*. The logic of a text book spoils the romance of reality. It does not clearly indicate, for instance, that the British Empire is everywhere on view outside of the British Empire, and that it is nowhere to be found within the confines of the British Empire.

Practically it is a powerful influence throughout the whole world. Theoretically, even its existence is open to grave doubt. A foreigner in Sydney may imagine that he is seeing the British Empire, whereas, as a matter of fact, he is only travelling in the Australian Commonwealth. Canada did not declare war against Germany, and yet made peace with Germany. Ireland has an English Governor-General, and might be supposed to be a part of the British Empire, but she enters into treaty relations with His Majesty's Government just as France, or Italy, or any other State may choose to enter. Where, after all, is the British Empire, if it is not found in the British Empire?

If we try to find it in England, we are doomed to failure. A practical knowledge of English politics will convince anyone that the King of England is not the King of England, that her Lord Chief Justice is not her chief justice, and that in official rank at least her Prime Minister is not her prime minister. Her Parliament is summoned in the House of Lords, transacts its business in the House of Commons, and is dissolved by proclamation at the Royal Exchange.

Her Government is neither in Buckingham Palace nor in Westminster Hall. It is sometimes at the Carlton Club, sometimes in French provincial towns, sometimes in still other places; but most of the time at No. 10, Downing Street. There is no British Empire. If Aristotle were to write his politics to-day, he would have given up the work as hopeless, and might have drowned himself in despair.

OTHER ENGLAND.

Such, then, is England. Elsewhere Mr. Ramsay MacDonald would not have tea with the King; but in England he does. Elsewhere Lord Haldane would not address Labour meetings; but in England he does. Elsewhere hair and brains do not grow on the same head; but in England they do. Elsewhere white snow and green grass do not catch human eyes at the same moment, but in England they do. Elsewhere novelists do not write histories; but in England they do.

Hence at Labour meetings a duke or a marquess may be passionately and vehemently fighting against himself, while in high society a Socialist may be smiling indulgently at his enemies. One cannot conclude that Professor Wallace and Mr. Bertrand Russell have no brains merely because they have beautiful hair. One cannot infer that Mr. H. G. Wells does not know anything about the old Machiavelli simply because he is primarily concerned with new. One cannot even feel sure that winter is winter, or that summer is summer. All one can do is to keep on guessing. If an Englishman takes delight in unscrutinizing the inscrutable in the Orient, an Oriental derives pleasure in expecting in England what is elsewhere unexpected.

TALES FROM BORNEO.

EXAMPLES OF THE COMEDY OF GRIM FACTS.

Mr. Peter Blandell tells some good stories in his book on Borneo. Here are samples.

"This new 'boy' of ours was the champion ugly 'boy' of Borneo. His name was Damit. I have often wondered since if that was what his father said, when he saw him first."

"The brassfounders were prosperous and untroubled. I believe the wife of the silversmith in Brunel does not bow to the wife of the brassfounder. In England it is the other way about."

"The wretched condition the factory coolies used to get into in their efforts to be strict Mahomedans during Ramadan made one's heart bleed. The very thought of doing any work whatever caused them to faint almost."

Mr. Blandell tells a story of "The Sultan Who Fell on the Grass." The Sultan's son murdered the son of the Bandahara, or Prime Minister. The Bandahara and his friends demanded reparations, and not getting any rushed into the palace. They did not find the murderer, but they killed a number of other people, (for practice, apparently, comments the *Daily News*.)

"On this" proceeds the history, "the Sultan said reprovingly, 'Oh, Pangiran Bandahara, what work is said! One man is guilty. You kill others.' And the Bandahara replied, 'My eyes are giddy. Then the Sultan observed: 'If that be so, finish me, too.' 'Good my lord,' replied the Bandahara, and carried the Sultan out on to the grass and respectfully strangled him with a cord. Hence the name 'the Sultan who fell on the Grass.'"

"The stuff of a rather gory tragedy is here, but the result is a farce."

LOVE IN THE WILDS. It is the same with the romance. Mr. Blandell tells quite a good love story. The lady's husband tries to strangle her; she is left for dead in a boat. He also tries to poison the lover with opium for his cut finger containing cyanide of potassium. All ends quite happily, for the husband dies of a surfeit during an attack of cholera and the hero and heroine paddle away and are happy ever after.

Very interesting are the chapters dealing with the race that jostle each other in Borneo—especially the Chinese and the Sikhs. Witness the story which Mr. Blandell tells of his Sikh head watchman:

"You!" I remember hearing him say to two small Malays who had just stated that they were fond of war. "You fond of war! What do you know about war? And where are your white soldiers to lead you in war? I could bring thirty men from my country, and kill all in Borneo without difficulty. You ask General Roberts if that is not so. What? Never heard of General Roberts? What, then, do you mean by talking about being fond of war?"

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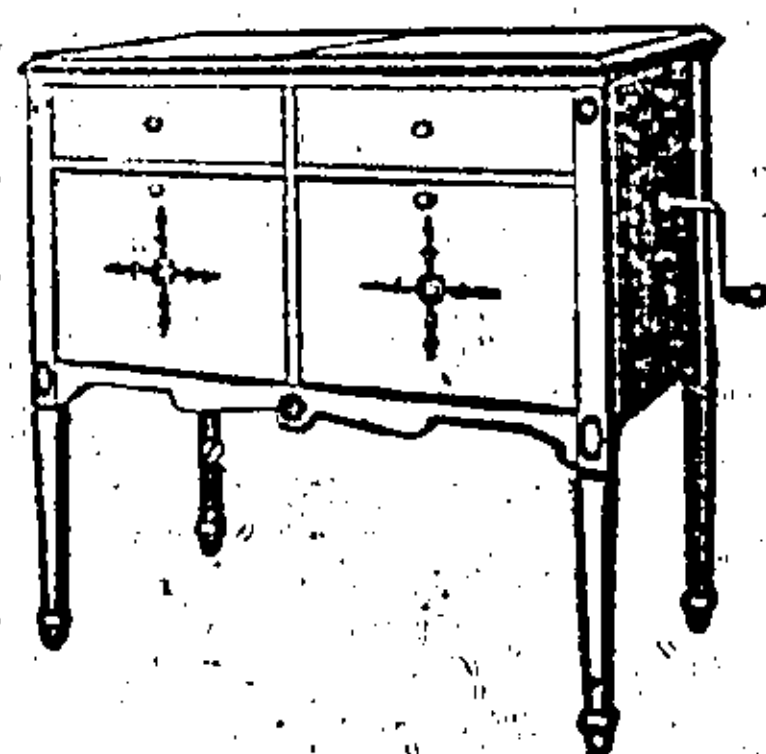
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BOOKING AT THE THEATRE.

FILIPINO COMMITTED FOR TRIAL.

ARMS ON THE STAR FERRY.

A Filipino water tender named B. Martens on the s.s. "President Taft" was charged before Mr. Hamilton yesterday with unlawfully having in his possession three Smith and Wesson revolvers.

Detective Sub-Inspector W. Shannon asked for the case to be committed to the Sessions but in view of a statement made by defendant to the Police, His Worship remanded the case for witnesses from the ship to appear.

It is alleged that at about 9.35 on Saturday night, whilst Sergeant Kirkby was on post duty at the Hongkong "Star" Ferry wharf, he searched defendant who came off the ferry and found the arms on him.

Later in the morning the Magistrate decided to hear the case and after taking the evidence ordered Martens to be committed for trial.

SPORT.

FOOTBALL.

INTERPORT TRIAL.

The following players have been selected to play on the Club ground to-morrow (Wednesday, the 5th inst.). Kick-off, 4.30 p.m. sharp:-

Whites:—Angus, Gerrard and Bishop; McPhail, Mair and Lelliott; Green, Tamborinsky, Johnson, Begg and Simpson.

Blues:—Hutchinson, Wynne, McWalter or Olderhaw; Howarth, McKelvie and Post; Omar, Forsyth, Cooke, Roberts and Duncan. Reserves: Howard, Caseldine, Wheeler, Mason and Zepher.

JAPAN AND CHINA.

YAMAMOTO CABINET ADHERES TO OLD POLICY.

The Nippon Dempo sends the following message from Tokyo to China papers:-

The Yamamoto Cabinet will maintain the same policy as the previous Cabinet with regard to the Chinese question. The policy, as categorically stated, is as follows:-

1. Importance will be attached to the Chihli Clique and such a policy, aiming at the peace and unification of China with the Chihli Party as the nucleus of the movement, will be supported.
2. Powers that be in countries and provinces will not be ignored, but endeavours will be put forth to win them over.
3. Without the Powers' agreement, no monetary advances will be made.
4. Consolidation of loans so far advanced will be effected, by first organising a Powers' consortium for that purpose.
5. No interference with the domestic policies of China, all questions relative to the internal affairs to be left to settlement by China herself.

SAIGON RICE MARKET.

The Compagnie de Commerce et de Navigation d'Extreme Orient, in their report dated Saigon, November 19th, state:-

Owing to exchange, the tendency has been very firm during the last fortnight. Prices are improving and, notwithstanding the scarcity of transactions, we must expect prices to remain very firm for the near future. Some business has been closed for the new crop at interesting prices for February-March shipment. The prospects of the new crop are still favourable. The total amount of rice exported from January 1st to November 3rd is 1,040,774 tons against 1,037,913 tons in 1922.

We quote to-day:- White Saigon rice, No. 2 sifted, Japan quality, Hongkong, \$6.25 per picul, f.o.b. Saigon for December-January shipment.

EXCHANGE IN NOVEMBER.

Messrs. Roza Bros. in their monthly list of Hongkong Exchange quotations give the following summary:-

	Silver (Ready)	Shanghai	Yen	Gold	France	T/T
Average Rate Nov. (1923)(Approx.)	2/3	104	50 1/2	9.10		
Highest Rate Nov. (1923)(Approx.)	3 3/4	2/4	105 1/2	51 1/2	9.50	
Lowest Rate Nov. (1923)(Approx.)	3 1/4	2/3	103	49 1/2	8.75	
Average Rate to date (1923)(Approx.)	2/3 1/2	107 1/2	52 1/2	8.50		
Highest Rate to date (1923)(Approx.)	2/4	113	55	9.50		
Lowest Rate to date (1923)(Approx.)	2/2 1/4	103	49 1/2	7.95		

HONGKONG SHARE MARKET CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

DECEMBER 3RD, 1923.	
Hongkong and Shanghai	
Banks	41,000 b. 1,000/5 ss.
Canal Insurance	475 b.
Union Insurance	4230 b. & ss.
Hongkong Fire Insurance	3510 b.
Douglas Steamships	367 a.
"Star" Ferries	322 1/2 b.
China Sugars	324 b.
Langkate (Combined)	331 1/2 b. & ss.
Kowloon Wharves	314 a.
Hongkong Land	324 b.
Hongkong Hotels	324 b.
Hampden Estates	323 1/2 b. & ss.
Ewo Cotton	11.80 b.
Hongkong Ropes	342 b. & ss.
China Provident	423 1/2 b.
Dairy Farms	322 b.
Watsons	322 1/2 b.
Hongkong Electric	311 b.
China Lights	314 ss.
Hongkong Tram	324 b.

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62, Praya East.
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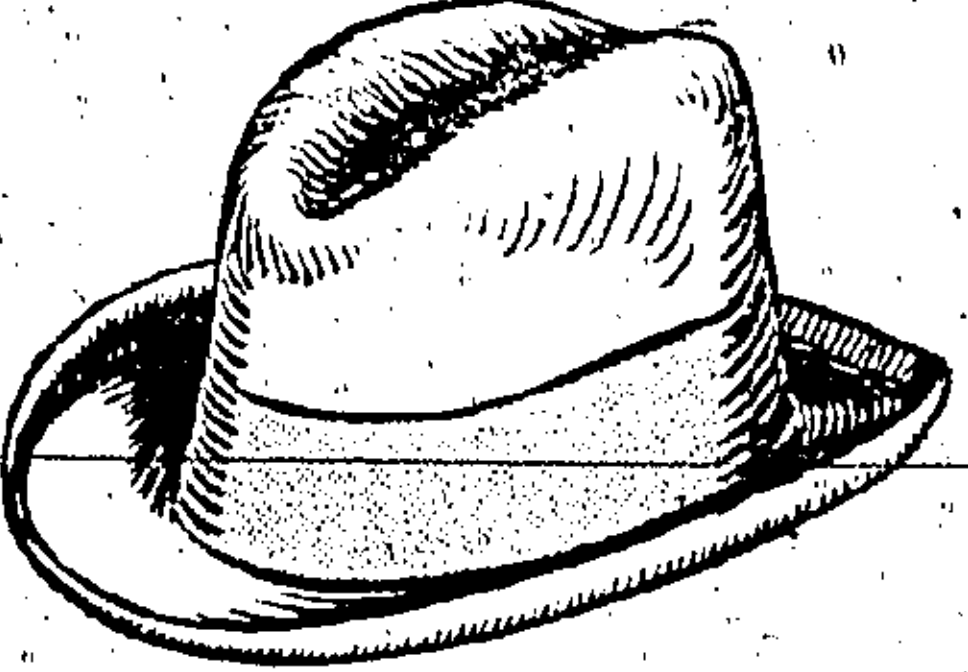
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It will add a distinctive
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Our Prices make a Stetson
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The Home of Value.

**THE LATE DR. DUNCAN
WHYTE.**
FUNERAL AT SWATOW.

The late Dr. G. Duncan Whyte, of Swatow, whose death in Hongkong was announced in the *Daily Press* recently, was buried at Swatow, on November 28th. It was quite a remarkable sight to see the Chinese come in their hundreds to show their respect for him and pay their last farewell. Several of the beautiful wreaths spread on and around the coffin were sent by Hongkong friends.

The following address was delivered by the Rev. T. C. Gibson in Kachich Church:—

It is not easy to put into words the thoughts that are in our hearts to-day, but at this our last service of affection and honour to our dear friend it would not be fitting that we should not attempt, however unworthy, to make a

We had hoped that Dr. Whyte was coming back to us with restored health and strength for many more years of missionary service, but God has willed it otherwise, and we are to-day met to bid farewell to what was mortal in our friend. By our presence here to-day too we are trying to express our sympathy to Mrs. Whyte and their daughter, so far separated from one another in this time of sorrow. We remember too the other members of his family, and especially his father whose years must make him feel this blow peculiarly heavily.

But there is another purpose that has brought us together, and that is to give thanks to God for the brave and useful life that was given for twenty years to Christ's cause in this land.

We think to-day of the many things that went to make up the attractiveness of Dr. Whyte's personality—his abounding energy, the quickness and keenness of his mind, the many-sidedness of his interests, his lively humour, the sympathy and friendliness which enabled him to come into such close contact with those with whom he conversed. We who were his colleagues in Mission work remember his many services on committee and Council, and that not only in matters connected with his own department of work, but in everything that tended to the welfare of the Chinese people and the building up of Christ's Church in this land.

Dr. Whyte was a distinguished member of his own profession. He possessed degrees from Edinburgh, Cambridge, and London. His furloughs were usually spent in further study, that he might continually increase the efficiency of his service. He was well known in the China Medical Missionary Association, and was in charge of that Association's important Committee on Research work. He was examiner to the University of Hongkong, and I think it is no breach of confidence to say that, when he came back two years ago, he came having rejected approaches that were made to him with a view to his accepting a chair in that University.

We know to what splendid use he put those qualifications which so attracted the recognition of his professional colleagues, how he gave himself to work in consulting, room and operating theatre, in the wards of the hospital and the homes of his patients. He spent much time in training medical students, and was ever a ready supporter of all schemes for better medical training, and producing a better equipped Christian medical profession in China. In addition to all these labours, he still made time for research into prevalent Chinese diseases and methods of treatment, and made many valuable contributions to medical journals.

We think of all these things to-day, and more might be said, but above all what we remember is the devotion and self-forgetfulness which underlay all his activities, and which undoubtedly have led to what seems to our limited human vision the undue shortening of his life. To go no further back, a year and a half ago, when the disease first appeared which eventually led to his being sent home, Dr. Whyte kept to himself the knowledge that he was ill, and carried on with his work, lest he should be ordered to give it up and so add to the burden carried by his colleagues. And this autumn, when the time came for him to sail on his return to this country, in loyalty to the Mission he came back although he knew that he was ill.

The medical profession has a high and noble record of self-sacrifice on behalf of suffering humanity, but with Dr. Whyte it was more than a professional tradition. It was because, first and last in everything he did, he was a follower of Him who came not to be ministered unto but to minister. He was a distinguished doctor with a high ideal of professional efficiency, yet there was a far more compelling motive in his life even than that, and that was to be a loyal and faithful servant of Jesus Christ. Those who were at all intimate with him could not help knowing that the spring of all he was and did was a deep and earnest Christian faith. The faith revealed itself in quiet personal talks, in the helpful part he took in our missionary devotional meetings, and in the eager interest he showed in all the Mission's evangelistic activity. Although an undue modesty as to his powers of speaking hindered him from taking an active part in preaching to the patients in hospital, to him medical mission work was more than the healing of suffering and prevention of disease, great service though that is its purpose to his mind was still unfilled until it brought the patients into the presence of the great Physician and healer of souls. And so evangelistic effort through-out the Chinese Church found in him warm-hearted and enthusiastic support.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

**ANOTHER BIG BATTLE NEAR
SHEKLUNG.**

DR. SUN'S TROOPS SUFFER
8,000 CASUALTIES.

During the past two days there has been heavy fighting at So Chuen, near Shek Lung between Dr. Sun's troops and General Chen Chiung Ming's troops. The battle is said to be going in favour of Dr. Sun, though his troops have suffered very heavy losses, the estimated casualties being 8,000. Dr. Sun's Generals, however, claim that the casualties to the opposing forces are even greater than this figure.

THE APPEAL COURT.
THE CHARTER PARTY CASE.

The Full Court of Appeal continued the hearing of the case yesterday in which a firm of Bombay merchants are appealing against the decision of the Chief Justice in favour of a Chinese steamship company of Hongkong from which the appellants agreed to charter the s.s. *Ning-poreen*. The charter party was never carried out and the Steamship Company were awarded damages.

Mr. C. G. Alabaster is appearing for the appellants and Mr. Eldon Potter, K.C., and Mr. F. C. Jenkin are appearing for the respondents.

Replying yesterday to Mr. C. G. Alabaster's main point in his case for the appellants, that the contract expired on 31st January, 1918, and any further action after that would be null and void Mr. Eldon Potter put a different construction on this point. He contended that the date in question meant only a closing day for the time performance of the contract. It did not mean that any points arising out of the contract should not be dealt with as arranged in the contract. Their rights could be dealt with after the time performance of the contract had closed until the Statute of Limitation barred them. Supposing one side or the other desired to prefer a claim against the charter party, how would that side frame their rights unless they sued upon the contract? "The contract is still very much alive after the time performance has closed," continued Mr. Potter, "and it is then that you claim your rights under it. When the time for performance is passed it is then, and then only, that you bring into operation your arbitration clause."

The case was adjourned.

**SEQUEL TO THE RECENT
TYPHOON.**

ALLEGED UNLAWFUL POSSESSION
OF ARMS FROM A SUNKEN
VESSEL.

The feature of an arms case heard before Mr. E. W. Hamilton at the Magistracy, yesterday afternoon, in which four men and one woman were charged with unlawfully having in their possession two revolvers, one automatic pistol, one spare magazine and 24 rounds of ammunition, was an allegation by the police that the arms in question belonged to the equipment of the s.s. *Chung On*, which was sunk in the harbour during the typhoon of August 13th.

According to the evidence the arms were found under a stool in a room at Po Tak Street, ground floor, when the police under Inspector Appleton and Sub-Inspector Lane raided the place. One of the revolvers and the pistol were fully loaded, whilst the other revolver contained four rounds. The spare magazine had six rounds. By the numbers on the stocks of the revolvers and pistols the police were able to trace, through their records, that the arms had been issued by them to the s.s. *Chung On*. It was stated that the police are not aware of how the defendants in the case came into possession of the arms.

Mr. D. McCallum appeared to defend two of the male defendants and the woman, whilst Mr. T. G. Bennett and Mr. A. E. Hall appeared to defend the other two.

The case was adjourned.

Two years ago, when he turned aside from attractive prospects and a position which the world would consider of greater eminence than that of a mission doctor, those who were admitted into his thoughts knew that what weighed with him most and led to his final decision to remain in Mission service was the desire to be where he might be of most usefulness in the Kingdom of God. That was the spirit which influenced all he did and filled his life so full of good works.

The circumstances of Dr. Whyte's death, with the sudden blighting of our hopes, seem to have something almost tragic about them, but we know that there is no tragedy here. These manifold gifts are not cast like rubbish to the void. There is a great word of the Apostle John, "His servants shall serve Him, and they shall see His face," and it is in that confidence that we bid farewell to our friend to-day. Somewhere, although in ways that we cannot picture, somewhere the Duncan Whyte that we knew is still serving, but for ever freed from weakness and suffering, and he now sees face to face the Master whom he loved so well.

**MADAME
FLINT**



Removing to
OLD POST OFFICE
BUILDING
January 1st.

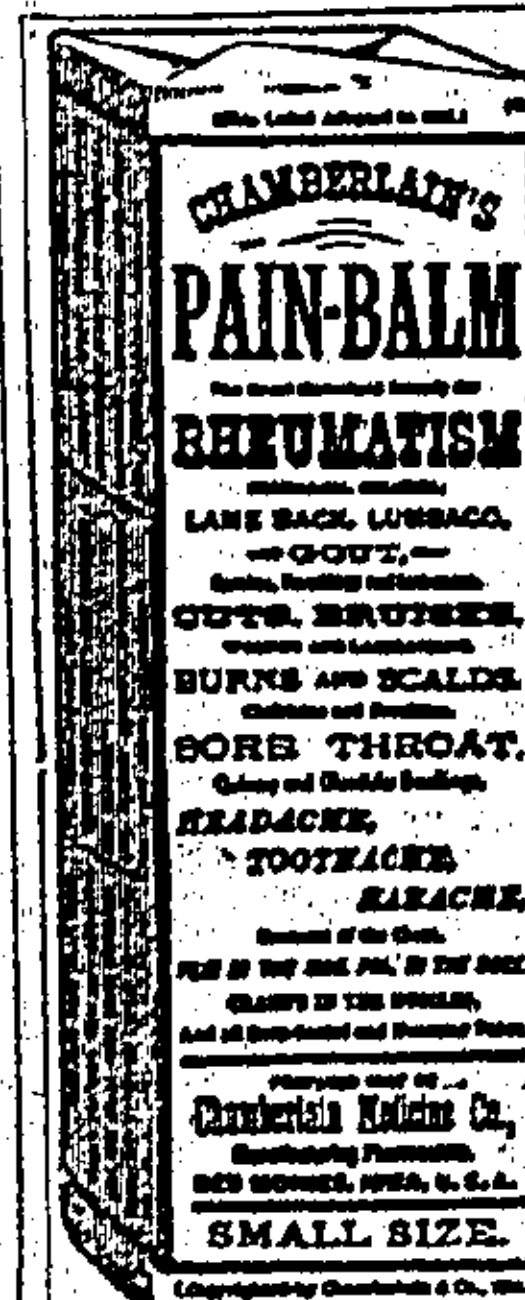
In order to facilitate removal
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of Christmas Goods.

A unique opportunity for gentlemen desirous of
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- Giraud fils of Grasse and Paris. Perfumes and Soaps.
- Brocard and Company of Moscow in Russia
and of Paris. Perfumes and Soaps.
- Paul Tranoy of Tourcoing in France. Soaps.
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Pain Balm**

Cures

Rheumatism, Lame Back,
Pains in the Side and Chest,
Burns, Scalds,
Sore Muscles, Headache, Toothache,
Cuts and Bruises.

Sold Everywhere.

PRISCILLA DEAN

and A GREAT CAST

In a Remarkable Picturization

"THE FLAME OF LIFE."

"BELOVED LITTLE INSECTS."COLONEL DAVY ON "THE FAIRY-
LAND OF FABRE."

AUTHOR AND NATURALIST.

If Colonel C. W. Davy had elected to give a lecture on the military lands of Hongkong—a question on which he is an acknowledged authority—instead of on "The Fairyland of Fabre," he would probably have got as large an audience as the professor who, last week, did not lecture on Tutankhamen. That there were so many present as in fact there were at the Helena May Institute, last evening, may be taken—not so much as an indication of familiarity with the subject—as a tribute to the gallant and learned Colonel's personality and a feeling of certainty that whatever he had to say would be worth hearing.

For many in the audience, it is to be feared, had to group themselves with the "benighted beings" to whom Col. Davy referred in opening: the people "who have not already found their way into the enchanted land which the genius of Fabre has revealed to us." There was, for example, the pious gentleman who supposed he was going to hear a lecture on hymnology; also the individual who thought to prepare his mind by reading what the "Encyclopædia Britannica" had to say about Fabre, and who was misled into making copious notes of the life story and writings of the wrong Fabre, a novelist said by the "Enc. Brit." to be the French prototype of Thomas Hardy.

However, it turned out that, thanks to the lectures which Mr. R. W. Barney, of Hongkong University, has given from time to time on natural history, most of those present had already had "a glimpse of the wonders of insect life" of which Colonel Davy quoted Darwin as saying that Jean Henri Fabre was "an incomparable observer." Fabre, said Colonel Davy, devoted the greater part of his long and laborious life to the study of his beloved little friends of the insect world. (Some of those present also devoted quite a considerable portion of their time to the study of the insect world between 1914 and 1918, but "beloved little friends" was hardly the language used. But that's "neither here nor there," as Shakespeare hath it.)

A BIOGRAPHICAL NOTE.

Fabre was born in a little village in the south of France in the year 1823 so, in a small way, the assembly (Colonel Davy remarked) might regard themselves as celebrating the first centenary of his birth. He seems early to have shown signs of superior abilities coupled with a thirst for knowledge. Gaining a bursary at Avignon he entered the scholastic profession and in early manhood found his true vocation as a naturalist. The successful publication of a number of textbooks on elementary science and natural history at last set him free from humdrum toil, giving him the means of escape to the fields where he realised the dream of his life. Fabre thus comments on his freedom—

"For forty years I have struggled against the sordid miseries of life. The wish is realised. It is a little late, my pretty insects! I greatly fear that the peach is offered to me when I am beginning to have no teeth to eat it with."

"It is pleasant to reflect," commented the lecturer, "that the teeth were spared, notwithstanding, for another 30 or 40 years to enjoy the luscious fruits of study and observation, during which time appeared those wonderful *Souvenirs Entomologiques* on which Fabre's fame is securely based."

A SKILLFUL PEN.

Fabre's methods did not escape criticism from the old-fashioned school of naturalists. Here is an example of the pleasant, whimsical fashion in which he delivers his counter-attack:—

"Come here, one and all of you... you the sting-bearers, and you the winged armour-clads, take up my defence and bear witness in my favour. Tell of the intimate terms on which I live with you, of the patience with which I observe you; of the care with which I record your actions. ... And then, my dear insects, if you cannot convince these good people, I in my turn will say to them: 'You rip up an animal, but I study it alive; you turn it into an object of horror and pity, whereas I cause it to be loved. You labour in a torture-chamber and dissecting room; I make my observations under the blue sky, to the song of the cicadas. ... you pry into death: I pry into life.'"

LIFE STORY OF THE CICADA.

Selecting from "the small denizens of Fabre's chosen country," Colonel Davy told the life-story of the cicada, pausing to explode a fable, the origin of which is lost in the mists of antiquity, which represents the cicada in winter, starving and destitute, begging a few grains of wheat from the ants' granary. Fabre showed that the cicada never eats wheat, or anything else; it only drinks. It is the ant which exploits the cicada. Colonel Davy mentioned that the grubs which emerge from the eggs of the cicada wander for four long years beneath the surface of the ground, feeding on the sap of roots. At length the great day of final metamorphosis approaches. The adult grub has constituted for itself an ingenious waiting-room, a few inches below the surface. Slowly and with difficulty it burrows to the surface. For some little time it wanders about, seeking some suitable support for the final act—a twig or stem which it ascends and grips firmly.

In half-an-hour or so the larval mark splits along the back and the complete insect emerges. Two or three more hours of exposure to sun and air are necessary before it is ready to begin its brief life and song, and then it flies away. Fabre thus picturesquely sums up the life-story of the cicada (to give it its French name):—

"Four years of hard labour underground and a month of feasting in the sun: such is the life of the Cicada. Do not let us reproach the adult insect with his triumphant delirium. For four years, in the darkness, he has worn dirty parchment overalls; for four years he has mined the soil with his talons, and now the mud-stained sapper is suddenly clad in the finest raiment, and provided with wings that rival the bird's; moreover he is drunken with heat and flooded with light, the supreme terrestrial joy."

AN UNDESERVED REPUTATION FOR SANCTITY.
Colonel Davy next considered the praying mantis, "an insect which both tradition and science have conspired to endue with a reputation for sanctity which is wholly undeserved." Fabre thus explains how it came to receive so pious a label:—

"The worker in the fields has seen, on the sunburned herbage of the meadows, an insect of commanding appearance, drawn up in majestic attitude. He has seen its fore-limbs, its arms, so to speak, raised towards the sky in a gesture of invocation. This was enough: popular imagination has done the rest; so that since the period of classical antiquity the bushes have been peopled with priestesses emitting oracles and, in prayer. Good people, how very far astray your child-like simplicity has led you! These attitudes of prayer conceal the most atrocious habits; these supplicating arms are lethal weapons; these fingers tell no rosaries but help to exterminate the unfortunate passer-by. If it only had sufficient strength, its bloodthirsty appetites and its horrible perfection of concealment would make it the terror of the countryside."

DETERMINATION OF SEX.

The lecturer mentioned that the female, or solitary bees, lay their eggs in compartments of varying size, from the larger of which the males are hatched. As a result of protracted experiments, in the course of which conditions unfamiliar to the bee were devised by Fabre, he concluded that the female of this species of bee (also the wasp) must know the sex of the egg which she is going to lay, and so is able to secure that males and females each have the differing conditions they require. More than that, Fabre concluded that she must be able to choose the sex of each egg. He could not explain it; the more he observed and experimented the more clearly he saw rising out of the black mists of possibility an enormous note of interrogation.

A REMARKABLE INVASION.

One night, Fabre's house was most unexpectedly invaded by a host of the rare Great Peacock or Emperor Moth. One morning a female moth of this species emerged from her cocoon in his laboratory. Without any particular intention, he imprisoned her under a wire gauze cover. About nine that evening his small son, in the wildest excitement, called to his father, to come quickly—the room, he cried, was full of butterflies as big as birds. This is how Fabre describes the scene which greeted them:

"With a soft flie-flie the great night-moths were flying round the wire-gauze cover, alighting, taking flight, returning, mounting to the ceiling, re-descending. My study had become a cave of a necromancer, the darkness alive with the creatures of the night. It was a memorable night—the night of the Great Peacock. Come from all points of the compass, warned I know not how, here were forty lovers eager to do homage to the maiden princess that morning born in the sacred precincts of my study."

For eight successive nights the invasion continued, and then the female died. During this time Fabre made a number of experiments to try and solve the mystery as to what sense informed the great butterfly of the whereabouts of its mate. It could not be sight, that was quite evident. Were the long feathery antennae susceptible to some mysterious radiation or emanation which human senses are incapable of perceiving? Fabre's experiments to decide this point were inconclusive. He tried to mislead the insects by the most horrible smells: all in vain. He concealed the female in a cupboard. The arrivals went straight to the closed doors and beat on them with their wings. One definite result was, however, obtained. If the female was imprisoned in any hermetically sealed receptacle, not a moth appeared upon the scene.

A MOST ACCOMPLISHED POISONER.

The lecturer also gave some notes on the glow-worm, which is not a worm at all, but a beetle, and, in spite of its harmless and even romantic appearance, an eater of flesh, a hunter of living game and one of the most accomplished poisoners of the insect world. Its favourite prey is a snail which would not at first sight appear an easy victim to such a feeble little creature. But the glow-worm has the power, shared by many other insect assassins, to inject an anæsthetic before devouring its prey. According to Fabre, the glow-worm has two mandibles, very sharp and as thin as a hair. The microscope reveals a slender groove running throughout its length: that is all. The glow-worm repeatedly taps the snail's mantle with its instrument. It all happens with such gentleness as to suggest kisses rather than bites. The kiss of the glow-worm produces, not death, but true anæsthesia. Human science did not invent this couch-making boon to modern surgery. Far away back, long before man appeared on the earth, the humble glow-worm, and doubtless many others of the insect world, were expert practitioners in the art.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

SUICIDE MANIA.DISCOVERY ON THE HILLSIDE AT
THE WATERWORKS.

There were two cases of suicide recorded by the police on Sunday and both were from Shamshui district.

Near the Kowloon Waterworks, Sergeant Wynne found the decomposed body of an unknown Chinese man. A piece of robe was tied round the man's neck and a little distance away, was another part of the robe tied to a tree but detached from the other part. Presumably it was a case of suicide. In the same police district, on the ground floor of No. 4, New Street, a Chinese spinster named Tang Tam Kiu, (21) was found hanging from the doorway. No reason is given as to why the girl should take her life.

**CHINESE TEACHER COMMITS
SUICIDE IN HOSPITAL.****STRANGE AFFAIR AT THE GOVERNMENT
CIVIL HOSPITAL.**

An Assistant master at Queen's College, named Tse Yick Sou, committed suicide at the Government Civil Hospital on Sunday, whilst there as a patient suffering from influenza.

It appears that the patient was suffering from a mild attack of fever at the time and in a fit of despondency took up a table knife and slashed his throat. He was given every possible attention by the medical authorities, but he died several hours later. At the time of the tragedy the attendant had just placed the deceased's meal on the table and had left the room. He was later attracted by a slight noise and on going into the room found Tse lying in a pool of blood.

"Most of us," continued Colonel Davy, "accept the luminance of the glow-worm as part of the ordinary phenomena of nature, much as we do the light of the stars, yet from the scientific point of view it is still an unsolved problem, another mystery of nature. One thing is clear, the insect has the power to control the light, to turn it on or off at will. Another general conclusion reached by Fabre was that the luminance is due to the oxidation of some substance produced by the insect. Beyond that he confesses his ignorance."

HINTS FOR HOUSEWIVES FROM ENTOMOLOGY.

Colonel Davy mentioned that Fabre's discoveries were of more than purely scientific interest; some had a practical bearing on domestic problems. Fabre investigated the habits of bluebottles and other flies which consign their eggs to "deceased" animal matter and thereby "purge the earth of death's impurities." He ascertained that the bluebottle always lays her eggs in the slit of the heel or in the eye between the eye and the eye-hair-plates which would give the grub easy access to the tissue. Fabre found that, if he merely wrapped the head of a dead bird in paper, the flies would not lay their eggs in the body at all. If the body was completely protected by, say, a paper bag, the result was not a putrid corpse but a dried insectivorous mummy.

This was only another illustration of infallible maternal instinct among the insects. It was not reason, but instinct, which taught the bluebottle that if she laid her eggs on the outside of the paper envelope, the feeble grubs, when hatched, would be quite unable to penetrate it and would perish miserably, though separated only by a thin sheet of paper from their natural food. The careful housewife would lay the lesson to heart. The joint in the larder or the game sent by post could be completely protected from putrefaction by the simple device of wrapping it up in an old newspaper. Fabre proved by his experiments that the ordinary meat safe is a snare and a delusion. The flies merely dropped their eggs through the meshes, and the maggots in a few days would convert the succulent joint into a reeking mass of corruption.

By similar means clothes could be protected from the ravages of moths, but the newspaper must be really impervious, with the edges folded double and well pinned.

INSTINCT AND REASON.

The actions of insects seemed to imply a marvellous degree of knowledge. That which instinct told the insect was marvellously like that which reason told the human being. But there was a reverse side. The same insect which confounded us by its knowledge, and wisdom, also disconcerted us with its ignorance and stupidity in the face of circumstances outside its range of knowledge. Fabre drew a very sharp line between instinct and the reasoning faculty and concluded that there was nothing in all his studies and investigations to convince him that the insects had the slightest glimmering of real intelligence. To him the phenomena of instinct remained a mystery, an inviolable secret, and he utterly refused to admit that the evolutionary theory of Darwin could possibly explain it.

"Can the insect," he writes, "have acquired its skill gradually, from generation to generation, by a long series of casual experiments, or blind gropings? Can such order be born of chaos, such foresight of hazard, such wisdom of stupidity? Is the world subject to the fatalities of evolution or is it ruled by an Intelligence? The more I see and the more I observe, the more does this Intelligence shine behind the mystery of things."

A PRESENTATION.

After showing a number of lantern slides, Colonel Davy mentioned that on his departure from the Colony, which is impending, he will present some volumes of Fabre's translated works to the Helena May Institute in the hope of furthering promoting an interest in the naturalist's work. Mrs. Kemp, on behalf of the Committee, acknowledged the gift in a brief speech of thanks.

The Rev. J. Kirk Macdonald made a genial chairman.

"OUR POOR DAY"

COLLECTION.

**ST. VINCENT DE PAUL SOCIETY'S
SALE OF ROSES.**

As an opening to its annual effort to raise funds to carry on its charitable work during the coming year, the Society of St. Vincent de Paul had its annual "Rose Day" yesterday. Over 100 ladies posted themselves at all points of vantage in Hongkong and Kowloon early in the morning, and judging by the numbers of people on the streets who were decorated before noon, when the sale ended, few residents arrived at their offices without having invested in a red or white rose.

The general organisation was in the hands of Chev. J. M. Alves, President of the Society, assisted by Messrs. F. H. Dillon and F. H. Barnes. Mrs. Butterfield was responsible for all selling arrangements on the Hongkong side and Madame Albuquerque e Castro in Kowloon. There were replenishing depots at the Hongkong Hotel, the King Edward Hotel and Messrs. J. M. Alves and Co.'s offices, and in Kowloon, at the Star Ferry Wharf. Miss L. Loureiro was in charge of the replenishing depot at the Hongkong Hotel. Mrs. Silva-Netto at the King Edward Hotel and Mrs. A. F. Osmund at the Star Ferry Wharf.

Soon after noon the sellers began to bring in their tins to Messrs. J. M. Alves and Co.'s offices, where a number of shroffs, kindly loaned by the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, were kept busy for over two hours. Here Chev. Alves had very thoughtfully provided light refreshments for the ladies.

The total amount in hand early yesterday evening was \$5,305.20 and there were still a number of boxes to be returned.

Among those who assisted were:—Messdames Earner, Murray, Sorby, Miller, Sherry, Dapenbers, J. Graca, Olorio, Castman, Murphy, Grant, L. J. Scott, Chubb, Piere, Grossman, Kramer, F. W. James. The Misses Eileen Ashlett, K. Phelps, A. Leonard, B. Barros, Cissy Botelho, Katie Tse, M. Tse, A. Jorge, C. Osmund, Ema Danenberg, B. Xavier, Aida Alves, M. Jorge, H. Jorge, Miller, Alves and Dorothy Holman, Esck, Hampton Row, Jean Ward, Julia Gardner, Lisa Luz, Mimi Alves, Cissy Alves, A. Barnes, May Dillon, M. Gutierrez, Olive Xavier, Elvira Rozario, Rita Xavier, Nina Castro, Nellie Gubbay, K. Young, Mercedes Ribeiro, Angela Remedios, Maud Dillon, Barton, Ram, Joyce Hollingsworth, Orest Hughes, Phelps, Violet Capell, O'Keefe, Doris Dillon, Millie and Kimmie Barretto, Mafie Ribeiro, A. Alameda e Castro, Elsa Alves, Olga Tse, Elsa Silva, Correira e Castro, Doris Dillon, A. Dillon, S. Simmons, Cissie Xavier, Cynthia Alves, the Pupils of the French Convent, C. Hyndman, The Masters, Cashman, Earner, Messrs. Au Lau Pong, Wing Hung, Fung, Joseph Tong, Mok Yuk Chow, Tsung, Chung Kwan Pui, Luen, T. F. Kong, Ho Kwai Ngan, Tong.

The pupils of the French Convent did very well, collecting \$530.50. The three highest collections were: Tin No. 99 (Mrs. F. W. James), \$198.70; Tin No. 25 (Miss Katie Tse), \$123.05; Tin No. 97 (Misses Smith and Simmons), \$159.60.

The Society desires to thank the ladies who assisted in the sale and who all worked so very enthusiastically during the whole forenoon. Thanks are also due to Mr. Ho Cheuk and the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank for loaning several shroffs; the Hongkong and King Edward Hotels and the Star Ferry Company, for providing depots, and the Asiatic Petroleum Company for providing a launch to convey sellers to ships in the harbour.

**THE DEPARTURE OF THE
KING'S REGIMENT.****AN ENTHUSIASTIC SEND OFF.**

Large numbers of Hongkong folk witnessed, with regret, the departure of the King's Regiment yesterday afternoon on the troopship, *Derbyshire*. The embarkation was completed early in the afternoon and, shortly before 4 o'clock the gangway was withdrawn to shore and two Naval tugs began to tow the vessel from the Camber where she has been lying. As the mooring ropes were let go the East Surrey Regimental Band took up a position on the Camber right under the lee of the boat and played the King's Regimental march, amidst the cheering of the troops on board and the troops and civilians on shore. As the vessel drew away from the shore the band on shore played "Auld Lang Syne" and the King's Band afterwards took up the strain. As the *Derbyshire* commenced to steam up the harbour towards Lyemun Pier, great cheering broke out on board and the officers were seen to join hands with their Commanding Officer, (Col. Blake) in the centre, presumably singing "Auld Lang Syne." As the *Derbyshire* rushed up the harbour the Regiment was greeted with cheering on all sides. The men on the *Titanic* were seen gathered in the peak of the vessel and cheering lustily. Then the sailors of the French flag-ship, *Jules Ferry*, joined in, and the farewell was continued as the *Derbyshire* passed by the *Naupkins*, and the light cruisers in turn. When the cheering died away the King's band could be still heard playing "Auld Lang Syne."

The King's Regiment have left a reputation behind them of being real good sports and will long be remembered by many as the "Sporting Battalion." Amongst those witnessing the departure of the Regiment were the General Officer Commanding the Troops in China (Major General Sir John Fowler, K.C.M.G.), Col. Davy, R.E., and Commanders G. G. R.N. Practically all the Officers of the new Regiment were also present.

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**WICHERT
SHOES**They are made of the Best Materials, by
Expert Craftsmen, which is essential in a
Good Fitting and Comfortable Shoe.**In many Fabrics and Styles.**

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

INSTITUTION OF ENGINEERS AND SHIPBUILDERS.

A MEETING OF MEMBERS will take place in the Institute on WEDNESDAY, 5th DECEMBER, at 6 p.m. to make arrangements for the Annual Ball. [1682]

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

NOTICE.

AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Club will be held in the Board Room of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & COMPANY, LIMITED on WEDNESDAY, the 13th December, 1923, at 6.15 p.m. immediately after the HALF-YEARLY MEETING, for the purpose of proposing the following resolutions:—

- (1) That the Rules of Racing made by the HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB be amended by adding after Rule No. 11 the following Rule:—
11a. A China Pony is a horse measuring 13 hands 3 inches and under.
- (2) That the Rules of Racing be amended by striking out Rule No. 77 and substituting the following:—
77. The weight for China Ponies according to the term "weight for inches as per scale" shall be 140 pounds for 13 hands with an additional 3 pounds for every complete inch above that height. Fractions of an inch to count in favour of the pony. Any China Pony which measures over 13 hands 3 inches "dead" to be ineligible to compete in any race reserved for China Ponies.
- 77a. The Stewards must refuse to enter any Pony which in their opinion is not a China Pony, but their decision must be supported by a board of 5 Members any or all of whom may be Stewards. The decision of the board shall be final.
- Should the above Rule No. 77 be passed, it is resolved that the same shall not apply to Ponies which have run in Official races in Hongkong and/or in Gymkhanas in Hongkong up to and including the 1st of December, 1923.
- (3) That Rule No. 34 of the Rules and Regulations of the Hongkong Jockey Club be expunged.
- (4) That Rule No. 76 of the Rules of Racing made by the Hongkong Jockey Club be expunged.

THE CHINA LIGHT & POWER Co., (1918), Ltd.

THE FIFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Office of the Company, 37, GEORGE STREET, CHATER ROAD, VICTORIA, HONGKONG, on THURSDAY, 13th DECEMBER, 1923, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the Report of the General Managers for the year ended 30th September, 1923, and electing a Consulting Committee and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be closed from Friday, 7th December, 1923, until Thursday, 20th December, 1923, both days inclusive. SHEWAN, TOMES & CO., General Managers. Hongkong, 30th November, 1923. [1663]

KOWLOON DOCK AMATEUR DRAMATIC CLUB.

Will produce the Musical Play "THE RAJAH OF RAJAPPORE" on

DECEMBER 14th & 15th.

In aid of THE MINISTERING CHILDREN'S LEAGUE. [1659]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of the Sale by Public Auction to be held on MONDAY, the 10th day of December, 1923, at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the GOVERNOR, of Five Lots of CROWN LAND at HATTON ROAD and on the New Road contouring hillside above Conduit Road in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOTS.

No. of Lot	Boundary Measurements	Area in Sq. Ft.	Annual Rental	Upset Price
1	Lot 1, bounded by the New Road, Hatton Road, and the New Road contouring hillside above Conduit Road.	20,500	20,500	20,500
2	Lot 2, bounded by the New Road, Hatton Road, and the New Road contouring hillside above Conduit Road.	44,115	44,115	44,115
3	Lot 3, bounded by the New Road, Hatton Road, and the New Road contouring hillside above Conduit Road.	22,130	22,130	22,130
4	Lot 4, bounded by the New Road, Hatton Road, and the New Road contouring hillside above Conduit Road.	10,000	10,000	10,000
5	Lot 5, bounded by the New Road, Hatton Road, and the New Road contouring hillside above Conduit Road.	30,100	30,100	30,100

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

NOTICE.

THE DUNLOP RUBBER COMPANY (CHINA), LTD., beg to announce, that as from MONDAY, DECEMBER 3rd, their Office will be located at:—4, DES VUXX ROAD CENTRAL (3rd Floor); Phone C. 4534; P.O. Box 478. [1683]

THE HONGKONG TUG & LIGHTER CO. LTD.

NOTICE OF CALL.

ISSUE OF 100,000 SHARES OF THE NOMINAL VALUE OF \$10. EACH (\$1.25 PAID UP).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the 2nd Call of \$2.75 per Share on each of the 100,000 shares allotted on the 5th day of September, 1923, has been made by the Company and that such Call will be payable to the Company's Bankers, THE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, in Hongkong on 4th JANUARY, 1924.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO., General Manager. Dated 1st December, 1923. [1683]

GOVERNMENT BILLS, ETC.

TENDERS FOR SPECIE AND MEXICAN DOLLARS current in this Colony, for telegraphic transfer, on the London Commission of His Majesty's Treasury, London, up to and for the sum of \$50,000, will be received by the TREASURY CHEST OFFICER, COMMAND PAY OFFICER, until 11 o'clock a.m. on the 14th DECEMBER, 1923.

The Tenders to state the total amount (in pounds sterling). No telegraphic transfer will be made for less than £100.

The Tenders to be in duplicate, and in sealed covers, addressed to the TREASURY CHEST OFFICER, COMMAND PAY OFFICER, and endorsed "TENDERS FOR GOVERNMENT BILLS, ETC."

Copies of Forms of Tender can be had on application.

"Persons tendering for Bills are hereby notified that, having regard to the provisions of the Act 22 George III, Cap. 45 and 41, George III, Cap. 52, the express condition that no tender of the British House of Commons shall be admitted to any share or part in or to any benefit to arise from the Contract thereby made for the allotment of such Bills."

"The provisions in question do not apply to Contracts entered into by any incorporated Company in its corporate capacity and made for the general benefit of the Company."

R. A. DOBBS, Lieut. Colonel, His Majesty's Treasury Office. Hongkong, 4th December, 1923. [1680]

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of MEMBERS will be held on WEDNESDAY, 13th DECEMBER, 1923, at 5 p.m. in the Board Room of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

By Order, C. B. BROWN, Secretary. [1634]

ALLGEMEINE ELEKTRICITÄTS-GESELLSCHAFT (A.E.G.) BERLIN.

MESSRS. SIEMENS & CO. have been appointed SOLE AGENTS for our Concern for China and Hongkong.

Our China and Hongkong business will in future be carried on under the auspices of A.E.G. CHINA ELECTRIC COMPANY for which Messrs. SIEMENS & CO. are acting as General Managers and Mr. L. JUNG-INGER as Director.

HONGKONG WOMEN'S GUILD.

MINISTERING CHILDREN'S LEAGUE.

HELP THE CHILDREN'S CHARITIES.

by coming to THE GARDEN FETE AND SALE OF WORK

GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 8th, at 2 P.M.

STALLS:—H.M.S. "Tamar" and "Tender," "The Fort," "The Old Curiosity Shop," "Vanity Fair," "The Christmas Stocking," Candy Stall, Children's Club Stall, Dolls' Stall, "Lucky Dip," "Christmas Tree Stall," and General Stalls of Useful and Attractive Articles for Christmas Presents.

Sidewalks:—Roll, Bowl or Pitch for a Prize, Clock Golf, Fish Pond, Naval Charts, Live Aunt Sally, Try Your Weight, Brain Pie, "Guess the Weight of the Pig," Fortune Teller, etc., etc.

CINEMATOGRAPH PERFORMANCES.

3 P.M.—4 P.M.—5 P.M.

ADMISSION TO GROUNDS BY MOTOR GATE opposite the BOTANICAL GARDENS ONLY.—ADULTS, 50 cents. CHILDREN, 20 cents. [1655]

HONGKONG PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

GRAND CONCERT.

by the SOCIETY'S CHORUS AND ORCHESTRA.

THEATRE ROYAL.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 18th, 1923, at 9.15 P.M.

Booking Now Open.—ANDERSON MUSIC CO. PRICES:—\$3, \$2, \$1. [1654]

INTIMATIONS

CENTRAL BRITISH SCHOOL, KOWLOON.

THE NEW SCHOOL YEAR Begins on 1st DECEMBER.

Those desiring to enter or to be Transferred to the School should apply At Once to the Head Master.

Pupils transferred to the Central School from any British School in the Colony do not pay School Fees for December.

School Hours are:—
All Classes: 8.30 A.M.—12.30 P.M.
Classes 1-4: 1.45 P.M.—3.30 P.M.
Classes 5-6: 1.45 P.M.—3.00 P.M.
Hot Drinks can be obtained at the School.

Education Department, 30th November, 1923. [1682]

THE KOWLOON LAND & BUILDING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of THE KOWLOON LAND & BUILDING COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 5, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, VICTORIA, HONGKONG, at Noon, on the 18th DAY OF DECEMBER, 1923, when the Sub-judicial Resolution will be proposed as an Extraordinary Resolution that is to say:—

"That the Company be Wound Up voluntarily."

AND NOTICE IS ALSO HEREBY GIVEN that a further EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at the Same Time and Place on the 4th DAY OF JANUARY, 1924, for the purpose of receiving a Report of the Proceedings at the above mentioned Meeting and of confirming if thought fit as a Special Resolution the above mentioned Resolution.

A further Resolution will be proposed at the Second Meeting for the appointment of a Liquidator or Liquidators for the purposes of such Winding Up and fixing his or their remuneration.

L. S. GREENHILL, Acting Secretary to THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD., General Agents for THE KOWLOON LAND & BUILDING COMPANY, LIMITED. Hongkong, 30th November, 1923. [1684]

TO LET.

LARGE GODOWNS with Good Ventilation, situated in KENNEDY TOWN, on the Water Front, known as 11, 12 and 13, KENNEDY TOWN, WEST POINT.

Apply to—YAT WING BANK, 113, Wing Lok Street. [1620]

TO LET.

OFFICES in UNION BUILDING—Two Rooms on Fifth Floor, Apply UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD. FOR SALE.

VADUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY. OFFERS will be received up to the 7th DECEMBER, 1923, for the Purchase or Lease of a Modern Equipped Nine-room, Fire-proof, Brick and Concrete Residence at PAX-HOOK TONG, CANTON. Includes three Bath-rooms equipped with Modern Fixtures, Commodious Basement, Kitchen and Servants' Quarters, Attractive Location, Excellent View, Surrounded by about 8 acres of well laid out Grounds with Ten-year old Trees, Tennis Court. Owner's family leaving shortly for Home.

Particulars, Plans and Conditions of Sale upon application to BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE, SHANGHAI. [1558]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM NEW YORK & PHILADELPHIA.

THE Steamship "EASTERN PRINCE" having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the godowns, where they will be examined on Wednesday, 5th Dec., at 10 A.M. All claims must be presented within 15 days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 6th December, 1923, will be subject to sale.

Consignees of cargo are hereby notified that they must produce an Import permit signed by the Superintendent of Imports and Exports, Hongkong, before Bills of Lading can be counter-signed.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by FURNESS (F&R EAST), LTD. (Incorporated in Great Britain) 88, George's Building. Hongkong, 29th November, 1923. [1646]

PREPAID "WANTED" ADVERTISEMENTS.

Letters are lying at this Office for Boxes—YI.

FOR SALE—HANDSOME WILTON CARPET, Egyptian Pattern, 15'0" x 11'3", practically New, and Without Blotch. SITES, TENNIS POSTS, TWO TENNIS NETS, ONE BOUNDARY NET, 13'0" x 10'0". All Good as New. ONE RICKSHA, with Rubber Tyres, in Good Condition. Box No. Y.R., c/o Hongkong Daily Press Office. [147]

FOR SALE OR TO LET—Furnished HOUSE on the PAIX (Magazine Gap rd), close to Motor Road, Tennis Court, Occupation, March, 1924. Apply—Box No. Y, Q, c/o Daily Press Office. [146]

TO LET—European FLATS with Bath, Rooms, Kitchen and Servants' Quarters, 6, Peace Avenue, HONGKONG. Immediate Occupation. Apply within or Box Y, P, c/o Hongkong Daily Press. [145]

INTIMATION

ASSORTED CASES OF CHOICE

WINES AND SPIRITS FOR

CHRISTMAS.

CASE No. 1. (\$30.00)

- 1 Bot. St. Estephe Claret.
- 2 " Port, Full Bodied.
- 2 " Vino de Pasto, Sherry.
- 1 " Old Tom Gin, Glibbey's.
- 1 " Superior Pale Brandy.
- 1 " " Whisky.
- 1 " Spey Royal Whisky.
- 1 " Curacao.

CASE No. 2. (\$35.00)

- 1 Bot. St. Marcoux Champagne.
- 2 " Vino de Pasto, Sherry.
- 2 " Superior Light Port.
- 1 " Superior Old Cognac.
- 1 " St. Estephe Claret.
- 1 " French Vermouth.
- 1 " Burnett's Dry Gin.
- 1 " " Whisky.
- 1 " Dewar's White Label Whisky.
- 1 " Creme de Menthe.

CASE No. 3. (\$40.00)

- 1 Bot. Marceux Champagne.
- 2 " Ch. Monton Claret.
- 2 " Superior Old Port.
- 1 " Superior Pale Sherry.
- 1 " Burnett's Dry Gin.
- 1 " " Old Brown Brandy.
- 1 " " Whisky.
- 1 " Dewar's "Victoria Vap" Whisky.
- 1 " Glibbey's Spey Royal Whisky.
- 1 " Heering's Cherry Brandy.

CASE No. 4. (\$50.00)

- 2 Bot. St. Marcoux Champagne.
- 2 " Ch. Monton Claret.
- 1 " Fine Pale Nutty Sherry.
- 1 " Very Fine Old Tawny Port.
- 1 " Burnett's Dry Gin.
- 1 " French Vermouth.
- 1 " Very Old Liqueur Brandy 1858 M.B.R.
- 2 " Dewar's "Victoria Vap" Whisky.
- 1 " Sparkling Red Burgundy.
- 1 " Benedictine.

SPECIAL CASES

PUT UP TO ORDER.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

Wine & Spirit Merchants.

Phone 618.

DEATH.

GRIEVE.—At Shanghai, on November 25th, JAMES GRIEVE (Shanghai-Nanking Railway), aged 55 years.

Hongkong Office: 14, Chater Road. London Office: 131, Fleet Street, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, DECEMBER 4TH, 1923.

RETRENCHMENT AND REFORM IN CHINA.

ONE of the first acts of the new Government at Peking following upon the election of Marshal Tiao Kux as President of the Republic was to cause an announcement to be made of its intention to rigorously apply the "axe" to the swarms of superfluous officials on the pay rolls of the Government departments.

Some ten thousand of them were said to be marked down for dismissal, and more recently we have been told that the Cabinet was preparing a schedule of officials for dismissal "next year."

Involving a total of about twenty thousand in Peking alone. A cable from Peking tells us that a beginning has already been made in the Salt Administration. "Advisers" and "Counsellors" holding sinecures in this branch of the Administration have been informed that their salaries will be discontinued forthwith. They do not, apparently, get the benefit of even a month's notice that their valuable services will be no longer required. A number of "the staff," who, we suppose, do not rank exactly as parasites, like the advisers and counsellors who did no work but were entitled to handsome remuneration, were likewise dismissed at the end of November.

A common grievance in the Government departments at Peking is that salaries are many months in arrear. "We do not know whether that is the case in the Salt Administration; probably not, as it is a revenue-collecting department. "In that case the money saved by these wholesale dismissals can be devoted to support other branches of the Administration who are sadly in need of funds to enable them to exist at all. Two

months ago the entire staff of the Ministry of Education struck as a protest against the failure to pay their salaries, and have remained on strike. Several of the Peking colleges have been closed for the same reason. A revolt of the metropolitan police and the soldiers of the garrison was only averted by the new Finance Minister raising a loan of three million dollars and giving them seventy per cent. of the pay due to them. At the same time a sum of \$200,000 was made available for payment of a certain percentage of the salaries due to professors and lecturers in the Government colleges, which it was calculated would buy "thirty days' rest and peace" for the Government. If the Government is strong enough to carry out its retrenchment policy we ought to soon see an end put to scandals of the kind described which have disgraced successive administrations at Peking. On the Cabinet Secretariat's list of Government departments which it is suggested may be dispensed with altogether are the Financial Readjustment Commission, the Wine and Tobacco Monopoly, the Conservancy Bureau and such military posts as the Inspector-General of Troops, held by General FENG YU-SIANG, and the Commission of Mongolian Affairs. One would suppose the Financial Readjustment Commission to be essentially necessary just now, but presumably it is regarded as inefficient, and that the Ministry of Finance ought itself to be able to do all the readjusting that the present situation urgently demands. The Cabinet Secretariat's proposals, as we have said, involves the dismissal of 20,000 officials, but since the pay of most of them is arrear, the argument against drastic action is that the Government will require for the purpose very large funds which are not available, and are not easily to be obtained. Another argument against the proposal is that unless the Government go slowly in the matter the discharged employees will become a formidable opposition and create another "political hurricane" in the Capital. If the Government can obtain the funds to discharge the liabilities due to the dismissed officials they will probably take a chance on the political hurricane. It is of interest in this connection to read that the Government proposes to convene a Central Finance Conference "in order to devise ways and means whereby remittances from the provinces to Peking will be resumed," and that the Provincial Authorities of Hupeh have already undertaken to remit \$150,000 each month. The return to the fold of one province does not make reunification general, of course, any more than one swallow is said to make a summer, but it is a very promising sign, and if proofs are given by Peking that the national revenues will be wisely spent, doubtless other swallows will appear in due time and the Peking Government will get the "glorious summer" it yearns for—but only if it shows by wise financial administration that it deserves it.

The total rainfall registered at the Botanic Gardens during November was 55.4 of an inch.

The Hongkong Tug and Lighter Co., Ltd., is making its second call on shareholders. On the \$10 shares \$1.25 has been called up and the present call is for \$2.75.

Sixteen cases of small-pox were notified to the Medical Officer of Health during the 48 hours ended December 2nd. This is an improvement on the returns of the last few weeks.

The master of the s.s. *Hailong* has reported by wireless that he has sighted a derelict junk in Lat. 22.37 (N.) and Long. 115.42 (E.). The derelict is considered dangerous to navigation.

Senhor de Freitas, Dean of the Diplomatic Corps, leaves China on December 10th for a holiday in Portugal. With his departure, Sir William Oudendijk, the Dutch Minister, becomes acting Dean.

A marked increase is shown in goods bound for Hongkong, says a Japan contemporary. The active movement of goods is accounted for by the abatement of anti-Japanese feeling and the approach of the New Year of China.

On the ground that in recent years many people have committed suicide by swallowing phosphorus matches, the Civil Governor of Kiangsu has issued an order prohibiting their manufacture and instructing that all stocks of such matches be destroyed.

Peking has recently been experiencing armed robberies of the type that have become familiar to us in Hongkong. "The police authorities," we read, "are surprised that notwithstanding the strict surveillance of the police, bandits dare to rob people within the city walls."

A petition has been addressed to the Central Government by a number of Chinese praying that it will request the foreign Consuls of Shanghai to call a meeting under a Chinese chairman to discuss the question of permitting Chinese captains, officers, engineers, and pilots to take charge of vessels plying on the China coast.

The editor of *Le Courier Sino-chinois* in a recent leader writes:—The Siamese tical which weighs 15 grains is at present worth nine francs whilst the piastre, which weighs 27 grains, is only worth eight. The Singapore Dollar, which is worth 17½ rupees in Indian currency is only worth 8½ satangs on Siamese exchange.

The attention of members of the Hongkong Jockey Club is called to the change in the place of meeting on Wednesday, the 12th inst. It is to be held in the board room of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd. An announcement is made of an extraordinary general meeting to follow the half yearly meeting when some amendments to the Rules of Racing are to be proposed.

In spite of the unsettled conditions of the country, says the Asiatic News Agency, commerce and industry have been making rapid strides. From the 1st of January up to the end of October, no less than 60,000 companies had been registered in the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce, with a total capital of more than \$35,000,000. Among them are more than a dozen banks and a number of cotton spinning factories.

For publishing a rumour that certain highly placed Government officials have received monetary bribes from French sources in connection with the payment of the indemnity on the gold franc basis, the Peking authorities suspended the publication of one Chinese paper, and placed under arrest a correspondent of a Shanghai paper and a correspondent of a Hankow paper. They have also instituted a more rigorous censorship.

With a view to expressing gratitude towards the foreign Governments and nations, who have quickly and nobly responded to the unparalleled calamity brought to Japan by the terrible earthquake, says the *Tokyo*, the Foreign Office has made arrangements to dispatch a special envoy aboard a warship to tender Japan's heartfelt thanks. The party will probably leave Japan by the cruiser *Kinu* early next year. At the same time members of the diplomatic corps in Tokyo will be decorated by His Majesty.

Mr. Chow Loo, the Finance Minister at Canton, attended the Magistrate's court yesterday afternoon in the case in which a young Chinese is charged with the murder of the Finance Minister's wife at the Canton wharf, Hongkong, some time ago. The case was before the Police Magistrate some days ago when a report of the shooting outrage appeared in the *Daily Press*. The Finance Minister at Canton is Mr. Mui Kwong and from all accounts, Mr. Chow Loo does not intend to return to that City to take up his former duties.

B. AND S. OFFICER'S DEATH.

THE LATE MR. J. V. HUNTER.

Shipping men on the China coast will learn with regret of the death of Mr. John Vincent Hunter in the German Hospital at Tsingtao recently. Mr. Hunter was Chief Officer of Messrs. Butterfield & Swire's steamship *Shantung*, and had been on the China coast since 1916. He caught the illness which resulted in his death on board the *Shantung* on the way up to Tsingtao, but in spite of the persuasions of his brother officers he refused to take to his bunk. Two days out of port he could hardly speak owing to a heavy cold on throat and chest, but he persisted in standing his watches till his colleagues made him go below. Arrived at Tsingtao he was immediately ordered to hospital, and died there some days afterwards from double pneumonia and pleurisy of both lungs. He was a young man, probably of about thirty years of age. A particularly sad circumstance in connection with his death is that he leaves behind him in England a baby son, whom he had never seen. The mother died a month after the child's birth while the father was in China. Mr. Hunter was a native of South Shields. He was a man of quiet habits, and a member of the China Coast Officers' Guild.—*Shanghai Mercury*.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE PUBLIC HEALTH AND BUILDING ORDINANCE.

(TO THE EDITOR OF "THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS.")

SIR,—Referring to the proposed amendments to the Public Health and Building Ordinance printed in this week's *Gazette*, supplemented by what are humorously described as "Objects and Reasons," would it not save a lot of trouble if the Government were to bring in, and pass, a short Bill which might be entitled "An Ordinance to allow the Government, by the Building Authority, to do any damn thing it likes, and to instruct those who have invested their money in property in the Colony, on the strength of a belief in the honesty of the British Government, if they don't like it to go to hell?"—Yours faithfully,

"BOLSHEVIK."

CABLES.

LATEST CABLES.
[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]THE PARLIAMENTARY
ELECTION.

"TIMES" ON THE PROSPECTS.

LONDON, December 3rd.

Surveying the situation in the constituencies the *Times* says that trained impartial observers consider the present Government likely to be returned with a majority over its combined opponents, but its power to relieve unemployment and play the part of a strong peacemaker requires that the majority should be substantial.

MORE ROWDYISM REPORTED.

LONDON, December 2nd.

Further cases of election rowdyism are reported.

The Conservative candidate at Edmonton, Mr. R. S. Brown, who is opposed by a Labour candidate has announced that he has abandoned all his meetings for the week owing to the rowdyism of his opponents.

The Unionists in one district allege that rowdyism was created by extremists, the windows of their committee rooms were smashed and several meetings were closed owing to noise.

THE TARIFF QUESTION.

SILK TRADE OPPOSED TO
PROTECTION.

LONDON, December 2nd.

A group committee, representing merchants, importers, wholesale dealers and distributors of silk goods, appointed at a meeting of the silk trade section of the London Chamber of Commerce, issued an anti-protectionist statement dealing with the trade in manufactured silks, in the course of which it is declared that it is common knowledge that no European country has been able to produce Far Eastern silks and, on the other hand, the Japanese have failed to produce articles made in Europe.

RAILWAY ENGINEERING
ACTIVITY.

GOOD ORDERS FOR LANCASHIRE.

LONDON, December 3rd.

The *Western Gazette* reports great activity in the railway engineering trade. South African railways have just placed an order with a Lancashire firm for twenty locomotives; the India state department in London is inquiring for sixty locomotives and three thousand railway wagons, while seven locomotive boilers are required by the Tientsin-Pukow Railway for delivery next year.

LIQUOR SMUGGLING
CONFERENCE.AMERICAN SUGGESTIONS TO
RECEIVE CONSIDERATION.

OTTAWA, December 2nd.

The American-Canadian Liquor Smuggling Conference has ended. Its conclusions have not been announced but it is understood that the American delegates have been assured that their suggestions will be seriously and sympathetically considered.

THE NEXT DAVIS CUP.

WELLINGTON, December 3rd.

The Lawn Tennis authorities have decided to send a New Zealand team to compete in the next Davis Cup Contest.

HARBOR CABLES.

THE FLOODS IN ITALY.

RESCUE OPERATIONS HAMPERED.

BERGAMO, December 2nd.

Three communes disappeared when floods released a dam. The disaster has resulted in five power stations being destroyed. Six hundred lives have been lost, and the damage is several hundred million lire. A vast area of rich agricultural land has been desolated.

The disaster is due to abnormal rains. The river Dezzo overflowed, and simultaneously the dam burst. The flood was thirty feet in depth. Rescue operations have been very difficult owing to the interruption of all means of communication.

L.O.N. AND LATIN NATIONS.

REPORTED WITHDRAWAL DENIED.

Rome, December 2nd.

A report that Italy, Spain and the South American Republics have agreed to withdraw from the League of Nations is semi-officially stated to be without foundation.

FAR EASTERN CABLE
NEWS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

REUNIFICATION PROPOSALS.

MOVE BY PEKING CABINET.

PEKING, December 3rd.

It is learned on good authority that the Cabinet has telegraphically circulated provinces, including the South-Western provinces, advocating the calling of a conference of provincial representatives at Peking to consider plans for national reunification.

BANDITS AGAIN ACTIVE.

PEKING, December 3rd.

Reports from Anhui indicate that Wuhu is practically under martial law as it is feared that an attack will be made on the city by bandits.

NEW CREWS FOR CHINA STATION.

LONDON, December 2nd.

The light cruiser *Weymouth* was commissioned today by Captain H. T. England for a troping voyage with new crews for the light cruiser *Durban* and the sloop *Mungana*, on the China station. Crews will be exchanged at Singapore.

YOKOHAMA.

FIRMS IN BUSINESS.

The following consulates and firms have reopened temporary offices in Yokohama on their old sites:—

American Consulate.
British Consulate.
Butterfield & Swire (Agents for Blue Funnel Line).
Laffin & Co., Stevedores and Shipchandlers.
Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.
International Banking Corporation.
Yokohama Specie Bank.
Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China.
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.
Russo-Asiatic Bank.
Dai-Ichi Bank (one block west).
Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.
W. S. Wierum & Co.

In addition to the above, the following are housed together in a building opposite the British Consulate-General:—
Doddwell & Co., Shipping Department.
Oswin & Co., Shipping and Landing Agents.
Struthers & Barry.
Pacific Mail Steamship Co.
The following in the Ishikawa Gumi Building, near the Customs:—
Sale & Frazar, Ltd., Shipping Department.
Canadian Pacific Steamship Co.
Captain Stevens, Sworn Weigher and Measurer.
In the British Consulate Compound:—
Comes & Co.
Helm Brothers, Shipping and Landing Agents.
In the Yokohama Silk Exporters' Temporary Building:—
Villa Bros.
Muller Freres.
Pia & Co.
In the Customs Compound:—
Messrs. Samuel Samuel & Co.
On the Bund, near the site of the Yokohama United Club:—
Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
At approach to general landing pier:—
Ozaka Shosen Kaisha.
Toyo Kisen Kaisha.
Others include:—
Sulzer, Rudolph & Co., No. 51, Main St. (Russo-Asiatic Bank).
Curnow & Co., 66, Main St., and Russo-Asiatic Bank.
At No. 42, Yamashita-cho, near the Customs Pier:—
Admiral Oriental Line.

The following are among those housed on board the *Tai Hing Fung* (old P. & O. *Oriental*), lying at the Customs Pier, No. 12:—
Mr. R. Boulter, British Vice-Consul.
Mr. Cowley, British Consulate.
Mr. Hancock, Hongkong and Shanghai Bank.
Messrs. Nairn, Thayer, and Lanyon, of Butterfield & Swire.
Mr. Wilson, Weigher & Co.
Mr. Fairlie, Pacific Mail Co.
Messrs. Oulton, Loftus, and Hazell, Oulton & Co.
Mr. Bugbird, Jardine, Matheson & Co.
Messrs. Hudson and Ivy, Union Insurance Co. of Canton.
Mr. Arthur, W. M. Strachan & Co.
Mr. Philipson, and Captains Stone and Burdett, Cornhill & Co.
Messrs. Macrae, Carl Lewis, W. Styles, and Bonnett, St. A. and Frazar.
Representatives of Mladier Freres, Sulzer Rudolph & Co., and Siber, Hegner & Co.

Greatly alleviating conditions in Yokohama is a new institution known as the Quake Cafe, where good things to eat and drink are supplied between quakes at reasonable prices. It is on the site of the old Eastern Hotel near the approach to the general landing pier, and Mr. Bennett, of the Grand Hotel, and Mr. Laffin, are said to be responsible for it. *Japan Chronicle*.

MODERN MEDITATION.

1.—ON NOT GOING TO CHURCH.

The Rev. R. J. Northcott, C.F., is preaching a course of three sermons in St. John's Cathedral during Advent on "Modern Meditations." Following is the first of the three delivered on Sunday morning last:—

Text 1. Cor. 1:23.—We preach Christ crucified unto the Jews a stumbling block and unto the Greeks foolishness but unto them which are called both Jews and Greeks, Christ the power of God, and the wisdom of God.

If you pick up any religious newspaper, and very often in the ordinary secular newspapers, you will find an article, or a letter in the correspondence columns, on why people don't go to Church. Some people tell us it is because the sabbath is profaned. Instead of Sunday being God's day it is just a holiday for football and cricket and golf and cinemas. Other people tell us it is because we are living in an immoral age, the result of the war, and that nowadays not only are young men and maidens gathering round while they may, but old men and middle-aged mothers think of little else but juggling around in endless, and not very elevating frivolities. Then there are another lot of people who say they do not go to Church because church is so dull. Long dreary Psalms, long dreary Gospels, hymns pitched too high to sing, prayers said too low to hear, and a sermon by a perspiring parson who endeavours to explain things that never have been understood in a way nobody ever could understand them. So they don't go, there is no point in it. And there is an excellent instinct in the average man for not doing a thing unless there is some point in it. I mean the average man doesn't mind going to a doctor, for instance, because there is some point in it, he hopes at any rate to get better. Or he doesn't mind going on a parade ground and enduring the ordinary military evolutions because he knows that it is good for discipline and will make him a good soldier. And when Sunday comes round he doesn't mind a game of football or golf or tennis because it is recreation and he enjoys it. But he doesn't enjoy going to church, it doesn't do him any good and there is no point in it, so he doesn't go. Why should he?

But why doesn't it do him any good, and why doesn't he enjoy it? Oh no, not just because the services are dull, though I admit we might make them more enjoyable and more helpful than we do; but you don't tell me that if a number of men were really keen on the church service they would not jolly well see to it that the service was the kind of service they wanted. No, the whole trouble seems to me to be this, for years we have separated the act of going to Church from the fact of the Christian Faith and the Christian life. Let me explain. There is no point whatever in going to church if we do not believe, and do not want to believe, in Jesus Christ. And there is no point whatever in going to church if we have no intention at any rate trying to carry out what the Church teaches. For example, we cannot very well blame the doctor who fails to make us better if we pour his medicine down his ear, declare there is nothing wrong with us but that the doctor is an idiot. It may be true but we have not proved it. Nor is it any good grousing about the discipline of the parade ground never making us good soldiers if we have deserted on every possible occasion and spent most of our service in detention barracks. Even a game of golf or of football must be taken up with enthusiasm and intelligence before we can hope to get any decent result or even to enjoy it. Now it is precisely the same with the church. The church constantly puts before us five things:—Faith in Jesus Christ; Prayer, as the normal way of communicating with God; Confession of Sin; Holy Communion; Our share in the Kingdom of God on Earth and in Heaven.

Now, quite frankly, what is the attitude of the average not-particularly-interested Christian to these things? Well, he admits that Jesus Christ was a very fine man, but in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred he is very doubtful about Him being God. As for prayer, the average man does not pray; or at any rate he does not pray intelligently. He may repeat some child's prayer and interests of the growing difficulties and complex interests of his every day life. But that is hardly a prayer at all. As for the church, he communicates with an Intelligent Being, he does not confess his sins for the simple reason he does not believe he is a sinner, or he believes that sin is so much a part of his nature that it is not sin at all. Strange to say he does go to Holy Communion sometimes, on great festivals, or when he is at home and his mother asks him to go with her. But as for taking a share in bringing about the Kingdom of God upon Earth, why he would go on in a dead faint if you asked him to take a Sunday school class. As for the Kingdom of Heaven he believes that some good people seem to believe that some how or another there is something beyond. He will probably go where every body else goes.

"We preach Christ crucified to the Jews a stumbling block to the Greeks foolishness but unto them which are called Christ the power of God and the Wisdom of God." Going to Church is an essential part of Christian discipline and most of us are not strong enough to be able to do without it. I am not prepared to argue about those exceptional individuals who do not go to church and who are not Christians; and are yet, according to their admirers, better than all the Christians and all the churches put together. Nor am I prepared to answer the question that if I was stuck in an office all the week should I go to Church? I have never been stuck in an Office all the week and to tell you the truth I know very few who are stuck in an Office all the week. But I simply state it as a matter of common knowledge and observation which any man can test for himself that whether it is his fault or not the average person who does not go to church

is not a good Christian, and as a rule ceases to be a Christian altogether. Indeed however piously a man is living at home he is missing the very heart of Christianity if he does not want to join in the fellowship of Christian worship. It would surprise most of us if we knew how many fine characters have been built up and how many humble saints have found their way to God even through the dustiest services of the Establishment. Let us add this also, none of us know what help we might get if we came to church ready to give our services to God rather than coming as so many of us do expecting, perhaps unconsciously, either to be entertained or else to criticize. But these things are more or less aside. What I want to emphasize this morning is this: The attitude of mind which is so common today in which going to church seems foolishness and even a stumbling block comes more than anything else from not understanding what Christianity is. I am suggesting the reason people do not understand Christianity is because they do not go the right way about it. I mean, like this, anybody knows today that if he wants to know anything about anything he has got to read about it, he has got to go to a library or a professional. Yet it is almost impossible to get people to realize that if they want to know anything about Christianity its message to the modern world or its relationship to modern thought, they must not only read things against Christianity but things in its favour. It would be positively amusing if it were not so utterly tragic to come across as one does well read men and women, who have considerable knowledge of a wide range of subjects, and yet who know about their religion only a few tag ends of enthusiasm they learnt from some great aunt in the crinoline age. It is not true to answer that that is because Christian thought has not shifted since the crinoline age, but it is true to say that if you want to know what the best Christian thought is you must take the trouble to look for it and to read it. I suggest two books to a beginning. For ordinary light minded people like myself I think "Food for the Fed up" by G. A. Studdert Kennedy is as good as anything, or for rather more sober minded people I would recommend the book the Bishop of Victoria is taking in his Advent Study Circles "The Returning Tide of Faith" by Neville Talbot.

Before we can hope for the church service to be what it ought to be, or before we are able to put into it what we ought to put into it, or get out of it what we are meant to get out of it, we must in our heart of hearts be convinced that the religion of Christ crucified is to those who are called—which means as so, much those who are called as those who get up and respond to the call—Christ the power of God and the Wisdom of God. It is the power of God, converting and developing, in God's time and under God's care, all our faculties and desires into the channels in which they were meant to flow. Able to make men of God out of the men of the world. It is also the Wisdom of God, transcending all other philosophies of life, opening our eyes to the glorious vision of God Himself, of His purpose in Time and of His Kingdom in Eternity.

But let it be clear that no man is going to understand the mysteries and purposes of God if he approaches them the wrong way. We are all rather inclined to do as if we were an old clergyman who was not worthy of our intelligent respect but to whom it was our duty to give a sort of blasphemous patronage. No my brothers, in God's love for our souls His secrets are open to any man who will seek Him humbly, diligently, seeking the truth earnestly, and in the spirit of prayer.

"Thou with strong prayer and very much entreating
Willest be asked and Thou shalt answer then,
Shew the hid heart beneath creation
beating,
Smile with kind eyes and be a man
with men.
Then let me feel how infinite around me
floats the Eternal peace that is to be,
Rush from the demons, for my King
has found me,
Leap from the universe and plunge in
There."

THE COMING A.D.C. PRODUCTION.
"R.U.R."

The strength of Karl Capek's play lies even more in its hour than in its subject. The mechanical figures made by men in their own image are bound sooner or later to usurp world dominion and exterminate their master. We foresee the development of the "Robots" from industrious automata into creatures with whims and passions, a heart and a soul. We even foresee dimly the day when the last surviving man will seek in his laboratory the lost formula for manufacturing inhabitants of this earth. If there be no more men, let there at least be Robots. A dead planet cries for life. One step further, and we foresee the Adam and Eve of the Robot family in the earliest stage of courtship, ready to repeople the earth with a race that shall be no longer mechanical, but human and humane.

In "R.U.R." the author shows an instinct for feeling the response of his audience at every given moment. The play is not a piece of dramatic literature, it is a carefully even a deep or thoughtful work. It is a piece of brilliant journalism of the stage, a work of temperamental power that "carries," as actors say, because the author believes in it, and believes in his audience, and is interested in their reaction to what he has to say. It is rather to the great newspaper-reading audience that Capek speaks. The sensations of his play are epic, magnificent. It is Karl Capek's keen dramatic sense which is the life-blood of "R.U.R." The play is full of dramatic pictures and has been well called a "fantastic melodrama." The theme is essentially thrilling and its light moments ensure entertainment. To all dwellers in the East who keep in touch with the trend of drama and of general thought in Europe, "R.U.R." should make a strong appeal.

Breaking for the A.D.C. performances on December 5th, 10th, 12th, and 15th is now open at Anderson's Music Room.

THE CAPITAL LEVY.
INTERESTING DISCUSSION.

Many well-known representatives of the business and banking world, as well as employees engaged in the industries of the country, were the guests of Lord Waring at Footscray Place, his country seat near Sidcup, from October 13th to 15th, and took part in an interesting debate on the complex question of "The Capital Levy, its Effect upon Industry and Employment."

The conference, which was under the auspices of the Industrial League and Council—an organisation having for its object the improvement of relations between employers and employed—was opened under the chairmanship of Lord Waring, who, in welcoming his guests, expressed pleasure that whatever opinions they held on economic questions they were all honestly animated by a desire to find a solution of the many problems that confronted them.

Mr. W. W. Payne (joint general manager of Lloyds Bank, Ltd.), in raising the subject for discussion, submitted arguments against a capital levy. His mind, he said, had been keenly directed for years to the injustices and evils which had grown up around the present system. He could conceive a form of capital levy that might not be open to all the objections which could be urged against that suggested by the Labour party. As they knew, that was based upon the proposal to raise three thousand millions of money towards extinguishing the National Debt. He had not the slightest doubt that an extraordinarily attractive case could be made out for a capital levy. He had had very serious searchings of heart at times as to whether he was right in opposing the measure, but he had come to the conclusion that disturbance and reaction would be brought about which might be fatal to trade and commerce. If there were an exemption up to £3,000 they would divide the nation into two classes—those who had and those who had not—and they would be putting at least nine-tenths of the vote on the side of those who had not. He was afraid that meant that self-interest would obscure their judgment. The mere fact that a large number of rich men in Great Britain would have to pay a considerable portion of their entire wealth under the capital levy proposed would involve the discharge of a great number of people. He could imagine that under a capital levy two-thirds of the richer men in the country would have to close their establishments. That would mean the discharge of a great number of work people, and he did not contemplate, at this time, with any equanimity, 150,000 or 200,000 men being added to the ranks of the unemployed unfitted for work in other spheres than their own. Coming to the bigger question—the effect of this huge capital levy upon the trade and commerce of the country—he asked them to realise that Great Britain broadly speaking, was not a producing country. It traded upon the import of raw materials and the export of the manufactured article. Practically the whole population was directly or indirectly dependent upon the success of that operation; without it we could not feed one-third of the present population. Therefore it was our life-blood. We were not, he believed, always going to have a continuance of the bad times and black trade which existed now. He was a bit of a heretic and a bit of a Socialist, but to him it seemed madness to wait for the restoration of the purchasing power of Europe. Let us start and put our own house in order. The coal mines might be utilised in a better way. There might be the electrification of the railways. The development of our Colonies had hardly begun. He did not believe any Government could do these things. It was a matter for the individual; but he thought it was the proper and necessary function of the Government to foster and direct industry into the proper channel.

Mr. F. W. Pethick Lawrence, who argued in favour of the capital levy, did not take the view that its imposition should be accompanied by increased income-tax or super-tax, and he did not think that was the view of the Labour party to-day. The adoption of a capital levy, he contended, would sweep away the whole of the food taxes and would take off the income-tax. If the money were taken as suggested it would not mean that it would disappear, but that it would be better distributed. He did not believe that the capital levy would bring about the injury to trade which Mr. Payne anticipated. If a levy did not produce deflation he did not think it would reduce the amount of credit for work. The capital levy was only to meet a national emergency, and it would not be necessary to adopt the same policy when that emergency did not exist. The confidence of Labour had been destroyed, and the ordinary labourer believed that he had not had a "square deal." For that reason the working man was not prepared to put his best into his work. Capital levy was an attempt to do something to restore the injustice which he felt was imposed upon him by the enormous war debt when the grant bulk of his class were fighting. Though it might seem to be a loss of Capital, it would be more than counterbalanced by restoring the confidence to Labour. He considered it right to sweep away the great burdens of debt, and there had been no alternative proposal to the capital levy.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

STANDARD WAGES IN TOKYO.
GOVERNMENT'S RATES.

The Government of Japan has been calculating official wages for building work to be put into force in Tokyo, and has negotiated with the unions concerned. The following daily rates have been agreed on, those in parenthesis representing piece-rate:—

Carpenter	Y.4 to Y.5.50
Plasterer	Y.2.50, Y.4, Y.7 per tubo, material included
Stonemason	4.30 to 4.50
Tile roofer	4.30
Corrugated iron roofer	4.20
Mass layer	4.30
Painter	3.50
Bricklayer	4.20
Coolies (male)	1.00
Coolies (female)	3.00
Labourer	2.50
Wagoner	4.00
Cartier	2.00
Barrower	3.50
Shingle roofer	4.00
(Y.2.00 per tubo)	

"MONKEYING WITH FINANCE."

Sir Ernest Benn said he regarded the subject as a big psychological question. He was of opinion that a capital levy was a thing that could not happen, and was an impossibility. Monkeying with finance was happening in many countries, and the adoption of such a scheme would be disastrous to the nation.

Mr. W. A. Appleton (general secretary of the Federation of Trade Unions) is giving reasons for his objection to the proposal, said he was being asked to build castles on nothing more stable than sun beams. (Laughter.) He was being asked to increase taxation rather than decrease expenditure. The excess for the capital levy was that there had been gross profiteering. His own position in the matter was clear. Profiteers during the war ought to have been shot. He once said that at a builders' labourers' meeting, and there was great cheering. But who were the profiteers? As the wages of the men went up during the war from 6d. to 1s. 8d. an hour, he asked the men: "Did you not share some of the gains that came into the hands of these people?" and the men smiled. He then put to them: "If I am going to shoot I shall want to shoot a few of you as well." (A member: "There would not be enough cartridges," and laughter.) The real trouble of our financial and economic position was that the Government failed to extract value for the cash they paid out. If he thought that the capital levy was going to be to the advantage of the trade of the country and to make for a diminution of unemployment, he would be all out for such a levy. But he could not see that it would do anything else except intensify existing conditions.

Mr. T. E. Naylor (general secretary of the London Society of Compositors), in supporting a capital levy, contended that it was not so much a levy upon capital in the economic sense of the term as it was upon wealth. All wealth was not capital, although all capital might be wealth. The levy was aimed at taking, for the purpose of alleviating the distress of the community, a certain proportion of wealth that was in existence. If those who opposed the levy looked at the question from the point of view more of the community and especially from the point of view of the industrial classes, he thought they might possibly get nearer agreement.

Mr. H. G. Williams (secretary, Machine Tool Trades Association), in an effective speech, expressed the opinion that the capital levy proposal was as dead as mutton, and that their discussion was entirely academic. He believed it would never happen in Great Britain, and that the question had entirely ceased to be practical politics.

WHAT A LEVY WOULD MEAN.

Mr. H. Bell (general manager, Lloyd's Bank, Ltd.), believed an enormous number of people would be treated in a most admirable manner if such a scheme came into operation. He had in mind hundreds of thousands of small depositors who, from a real sense of responsibility and duty, had been saving at great personal sacrifice. A capital levy would mean a great withdrawal of confidence in the country, and a very great diminution of those moneys which the banks gathered with one hand and lent out with the other. There was a great misapprehension as to what the banks ought to do. The first duty of a bank was not to its shareholders but to those people who placed their money in it to be used wisely, and to have ready for them when they wanted it. And to that duty he would stick to the end of his life. If there was a ghost of a chance of a capital levy in Great Britain the great foreign balances that lay in London would be withdrawn. He urged them not to apply the wrong remedy to the disease. (Hear, hear.)

Among others who took part in the discussion were Mr. F. S. Burton (Amalgamated Engineering Union and Industrial Court), Mr. J. Scott Duckers (Messrs. Scott Duckers & Co.), and Mr. E. J. Garmeson (Lloyd's Bank, Ltd.).

Cordial thanks were expressed to Lord Waring for his hospitality.

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"THE FLAME OF LEE."

PARIS FASHION NOTES.

[BY OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT, ISABEL RAMSAY.]

PARIS, October 25th.

Paris is now the centre of the fashionable world in Europe. The chilly breezes from the Channel having made bathing impossible at Deauville, Parisiennes have come back to Paris to renew their wardrobe for the new season, and now Biarritz is the gayest place in Europe. One motor down to San Sebastian for the bull fights, and, though the Anglo-Saxon women have not the courage to watch the arena continually as do the French and Spanish women, yet they always go, once at least to see a "corrida."

The great polo match was put off for a day on account of rain, but when the sun smiled the game was doubly fascinating, and the King of Spain, in spite of internal trouble in his country, played valiantly under his usual insignia of the Duc de Toledo. Golf enthusiasts through the course daily and tennis enthusiasts are equally active. Mlle. Suzanne Lenglen defeated all opponents in the Basque tennis championships, and in the mixed doubles, with J. Flaqueur she beat all comers. Mlle. Lenglen is also an enthusiastic dancer and is to be found at one of the Casinos every afternoon and evening. She was also to be remarked at the gala dinner at the Hotel du Palais and at the Bellevue Casino, where everyone went to dance afterwards. This dinner was one of the most brilliant affairs which Europe has seen since the war. There were guests enough to reach from Monte Carlo to Melbourne, and the blaze of coloured gems was not lacking.

But the most fanciful event up to the present was the Petrouchka ball at the Municipal Casino. The Russian Ballet style ruled, interpreting in its strong colour and futuristic rendering of Russian designs and costumes the half Oriental gaiety of a village fete in Old Russia. The costumes were gorgeous to a degree, Russian motifs, village maidens, princesses of the region, wearing with jewels and wearing the ceremonial head-dresses which frame the face so becomingly, were part of the scene, and everyone was as gay as at a real Russian fete in the days before the Bolsheviks turned every thing red.

The costumes for the beach and the Casino, new from the hands of the great masters of Paris couture, are not less beautiful and often hardly less brilliant than the costumes at the great ball. The colourful frocks of printed crepe still appear, but they have taken on the lines of the new season. One of these showed the very short sleeves which have held favour for so long, the very low waist-line, which is new, and the new flounce idea, which was interpreted with a series of three flat flounces which decorated each side of the skirt, leaving plain front and back panels. Another frock of red crepe, printed with black patterns, showed a rather low, round neck together with long close-fitting sleeves; an apron tunic hung over the narrow skirt, and almost covered the back as well as the front of the skirt.

The scarf idea found an unusual interpretation in a dress of black crepe which was embroidered in many colours over the low-waisted bodice and short sleeves. The scarf was no more than four inches wide and was fastened under the wide grille, from which one end drooped loosely down the length of the skirt, while the other end of it was drawn up to the square neckline of the bodice, traversed the shoulders, and fell forward loosely down the length of the skirt, while the other end of it was drawn up to the square neckline of the bodice, traversed the shoulders, and fell forward loosely over the right side. Batik scarves are also appearing on every side, the curious uneven designs, which owe their character to the wax technique invented by the Japanese, finding a great deal of favour with the women who know how to give value to novel things.

Jersey costumes, too, are appearing. The smartest in most cases are those knitted to measure, and these are often made by machine, though the smartest of all are hand-knitted.

These costumes take various forms. Some are composed of a one-piece frock with a long, enveloping cape to match. Often the frock will be of that glossy silk twist which is so effective in embroidery and which is made (the silk men tell me) of artificial silk; the cape will be of wool; while, both cape and frock will be trimmed with bands of Shetland wool. In other cases both frock and cloak will be of wool, or both of silk. Some of the silk frocks have bands of gold or silver thread knitted into them, thus carrying out the horizontal idea of decoration which is so popular in the town coats that daily appear in Paris.

Another form for knitted garments is that of the three-piece costume. The skirt and hip-length jacket are of the same colour, and the bodice is of a contrasting colour, or, in other cases, the skirt and jacket will be of wool whilst the bodice will be of silk of the same colour. Some of the cleverest designers in Paris have given their minds to the creation of these knitted garments and the results reveal new possibilities of style in knitted clothes generally. Not only are band borders used, but complicated patterns, also are knitted into the garments. One charming suit of scarlet wool was patterned about the hip, and the lower edge of the jacket with a design of diamonds which showed up flat against the ribbed texture of the material. The flat knitting was made by purling alternate lines of the work.

Another idea in the knitted garments is to embroider a pattern in various colours over the knitted garment. For these primitive designs such as those used in cross-stitch appear, and a number of American-Indian designs are being used. Russian designs however are beginning to appear, and there will probably be a great many more shown as a result of the Petrouchka ball, for the style of every celebration of the kind has its effect on the fashions which follow. Last year's Second Empire Ball at Biarritz set all smart Parisiennes wearing the evening period frocks for their less formal evening gowns, and the Chinese Eighteenth Century Ball de l'Opera has simply changed the course of textile design into the patterns of Toile de Jouy, and brought a modernization. (Continued at foot of next column.)



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THE UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA FOR RESIDENCE, FARMING, TRAVEL.

The Union of South Africa is of interest to Europeans in the Far East. If they are retiring on pension, there are many pleasant South African towns in which to live. If they seek a career, and have a moderate capital, there is scope in South Africa for planters and farmers. And for those in need of a holiday, the country is famed as a travel and health resort.

The climate is equable. It is sunny but temperate, being neither so inclement in winter as that of Northern Europe, nor so enervating in summer as that of the East. It is a genial, wholesome climate in which Europeans thrive.

The rougher work in South Africa is done by coloured labourers and domestics. Educational facilities are good, the young can now take their University degrees in South Africa. The larger towns are modernly equipped, and many of the smaller ones are very congenial residentially. There are numerous resorts—mountain, river and marine, for an occasional change. Sport is plentiful. The cost of living and income taxation compare favourably with those elsewhere.

In short the Union of South Africa is an uncommonly attractive country.

Full particulars may be obtained from the Publicity Agent, Office of the High Commissioner for the Union of South Africa, Trafalgar Square, London, W.C.2. Specify requirements.

tion of the Mandarin robes into use as coats and evening wraps.

There are also many suggestions of Chinese influence in the afternoon gowns. One of these shows a combination of black satin mixed with a deep Chinese blue in velvet. The bodice is long, and from the low waist-line flares into a circular tunic, which is for all the world like the Chinese women's long tunics. This is embroidered over with gold and scarlet thread in a Chinese peony design, whilst the long, close-fitting sleeves, with their fastening of round carved metal buttons and loops of black satin, are directly copied from Chinese costumes. And there are hats made to suggest the quaint mandarin hats, and as they are enlarged, and flared to suit modern faces, they are tremendously chic.

These things Biarritz wears as it dances and flirts, plays roulette, or attends bull fights, and every portion of the day brings its own costume, for one must be appropriate in one's dress. The really smart woman would just as soon wear her bathing suit for an evening gown as wear a dinner-gown for an evening gown, slight though the difference be.

THE EAST ASIATIC CO., LTD. COPENHAGEN.

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will be loading for MARSEILLES, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM, AMSTERDAM, HAMBURG optional LONDON, COPENHAGEN and other SCANDINAVIAN PORTS.

About 19th December, 1923.

Further Sailings	Expected on or about	Will leave homeward-bound on or about
M/S. "Malaya" ...	30th November	15th January, 1924
M/S. "Annam" ...	10th December	—
M/S. "Transvaal" ...	4th January	—
M/S. "Asia" ...	5th January	10th February, 1924
M/S. "Java" ...	4th February	8th March
M/S. "Chile" ...	6th March	10th April

Subject to change without notice.

For further particulars please apply to:—

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[1123]

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Kamakura —	Miyako Hotel	Nara —	Tokyo —
Kashin Hotel	Matsumoto —	Nara Hotel	Imperial Hotel
Karuzawa —	Park Hotel	Nikko —	Omori Hotel
Mikasa Hotel	Miyajima —	Kanaya Hotel	Tokyo Station Hotel
Mampel Hotel	Miyajima Hotel	Nikko Hotel	Taukiji Seiyoken Hotel
Kobe —	Miyazaki —	Osaka —	Yokohama —
Oriental Hotel	Fujiya Hotel	Osaka Hotel	Grand Hotel
Tor Hotel	Nagasaki —	Shimonoseki —	
	Japan Hotel	San-ye Hotel	

IN TAIWAN (FORMOSA)

Taihoku — Taiwan Railway Hotel

IN CHOWEN

Fusan —
Fusan Station Hotel
Kaio (Seoul) —
Chosen Hotel
Shingabu —
Shingabu Station Hotel

IN MANCHURIA

Changchen —	Harbin (Mukden) —
Yamato Hotel	Yamato Hotel
Dairen —	
Yamato Hotel	
Hoehigara —	
Yamato Hotel	
	Ryofon (Port Arthur) —
	Yamato Hotel

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NOTICE OF REMOVAL

THE Offices of the "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS" have been removed to 1A CHATER ROAD (2nd floor), to which Address all Correspondence should be directed. Hongkong, 10th July, 1923.

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OUTWARD from Hamburg via Ports of Call

Steamer	Tonnage, d.w.	Arrival
*Emil Kirdorf	9,000 tons	23rd December, 1923.
*Ischeer	12,300 tons	1st half of January, 1924.
*Albert Vogler	9,000 tons	1st half of February, ..

HOMEWARD for Antwerp, Rotterdam and Hamburg

Steamer	Tonnage, d.w.	Departure
*Adolf von Bayer	9,000 tons	6th Dec., 1924.
Hindenburg	12,300 tons	Calling at Manila & Cebu.
*Emil Kirdorf	9,000 tons	6th January, 1924.
*Ischeer	12,300 tons	—
*Albert Vogler	9,000 tons	—

* These steamers are fitted with all comfort for the convenience of about 30 first class passengers.

† Cargo boat.

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TRADE BOOMS AND DEPRESSIONS.

CAN THEY BE AVOIDED?

At the conference of works managers and others interested in the administration of industry, recently held at Balliol College, Oxford, Mr. H. D. Henderson, editor of the *Nation*, suggested that it would be worth while considering whether it would not be possible by a banking and monetary policy to stabilize trade so as to diminish the booms and depressions of trade even though such a policy involved the abandonment of the gold standard.

Mr. Henderson, who spoke on "Trade Forecasts and their Value," said that at present the possibility of forecasting the course of trade was no higher than the possibility of forecasting the weather, but the study of trade conditions had shown that there was no such thing as normal trade, with isolated booms and depressions. "We were always at some period of the trade cycle, and the war and its aftermath had only intensified the booms and the following reaction. Booms and depressions followed a regular course."

First came rising prices—prices, for instance, were known as the trade barometer—then came rising money rates and accumulated stocks as people drew money from the banks, until eventually the banks with much diminished cash reserves began pressing for repayment, and the boom came to an end. Then followed falling prices and exhausted stocks. The cash reserve at the banks rose again, and then the banks reduced their rates to induce business men to borrow, and once more the business world was stimulated to activity.

TRADE REVIVAL.

The question arose whether it would not be possible by a monetary or banking policy to keep prices stable and prevent the boom turning into that period of rapidly rising prices and speculative activity, and whether by thus keeping prices and trade on an even level it would be possible to diminish greatly the fluctuations of trade.

That could not be done without a monetary policy entailing either the final abandonment of the gold standard or co-operation between the central banks of the various countries to stabilize the purchasing power of gold. A great deal could be done by the banking system alone without any monetary policy.

At present all the signals seemed to be set right for a trade revival, but nobody could confidently prophesy a trade revival for two reasons. First, there was the factor of political complications, but if that were the only trouble the revival was certain.

The second was that there were reasons for fearing that the apparent ease of money conditions was illusory. Currency notes had been repaid by the public to the banks and torn up, and the currency position was not strong. The final currency policy made it very difficult to get sufficient notes reissued to sustain any considerable volume of trade.

After three years of unemployment," concluded Mr. Henderson, "we cannot afford to go out of our way to aggravate deliberately the trade depression simply to get the pound sterling back to the dollar standard sooner than it would otherwise reach it. Too much importance is attached to the New York exchange. It is not good enough."

NEW CALL FOR EFFICIENCY.

Mr. L. Urwick, speaking at the evening session on the "Old and New in Business," said the course of business management had been greatly influenced by the changes in the industrial units during the last 20 years. Management must now take a wide vision and have its finger on the pulse of a larger area than the village or the borough, and this vitally changed situation called for changes in our methods of management.

Definition, analysis, experiment, and observation were the weapons of scientific management. "There is little room for delay," he concluded. "Other nations are straining every nerve to develop the brain-power, which runs their industries, to a state of efficiency hitherto undreamt of. In the rush of material invention which followed the Napoleonic wars the natural advantages of Great Britain enabled us to become the first manufacturing people of the earth. Now, after a greater war, we find that long start in machine production no longer with us."

"Yet if we are to feed our population, to maintain even in part our standard of life, we must keep our place in the race. We can only do it by newer and better methods of management. Much though we may love the old traditions and the old ways, industry brooks no tarrying."

N.Y.K. SUBSIDIES.

ARGUMENTS FOR AND AGAINST REDUCTION.

At present the Department of Communications is subsidising the Nippon Yusen Kaisha to the extent of ¥1,450,000.—¥300,000 for the European run, ¥450,000 for the Seattle run and ¥200,000 for the Australian run. The Finance Department seems, however, to be contemplating some reduction, though it is expected the Department of Communications will object to any such move. The latter Department it is reported by the *Kobe Shimbun*, supports the Nippon Yusen Kaisha by stating that the company is doing its best to improve its efficiency in the trans-Pacific and Australian mail services, especially as its vessels are excellent in speed by Japanese unsubsidized vessels and foreign vessels. The proposed reduction by the Finance Department may seem reasonable but the company is now going to remedy its defects as soon as possible. For instance, says the *Kobe Shimbun*, the Nippon Yusen Kaisha is scheduling a fleet of ten mail boats of 10,000 tons and 18 knots for the European route. Such boats as the *Atsuta* and *Kamo* (8,000 tons or so each) will be made more speedy by the installation of oil-burners.

As to the Australian route, the company is realising some profit in the wool trade and there is room for its betterment. The Seattle service is the most difficult, on account of the superiority of the British and American mail boats. However, the Department of Communications believes that even in this case the subsidy should be left untouched at least for some time.—*Japan Chronicle*.

Flashes

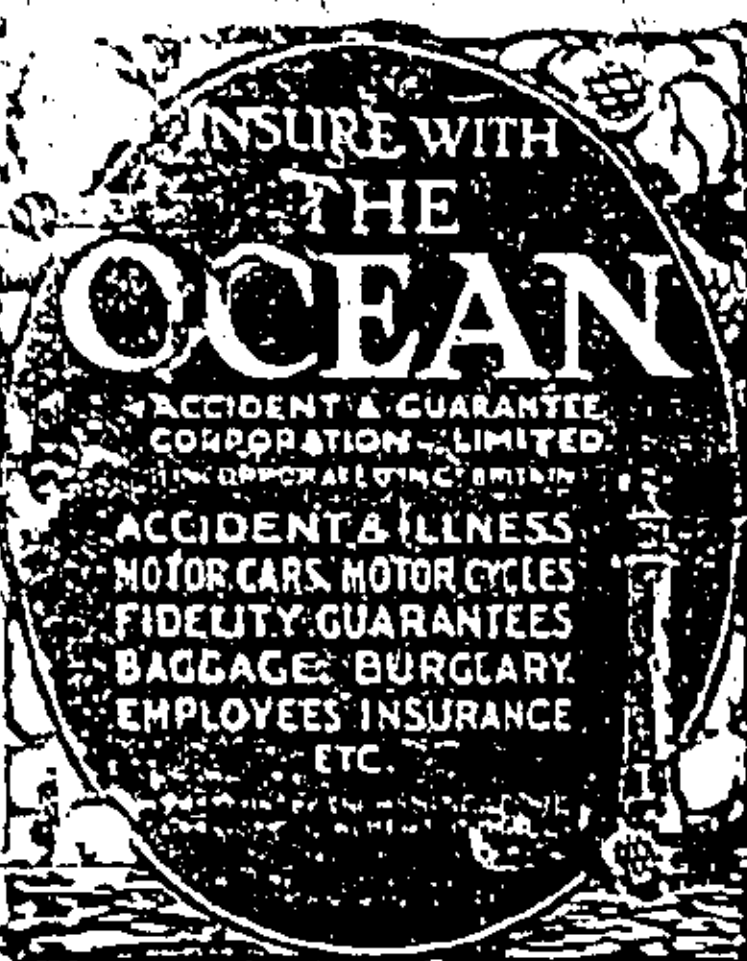
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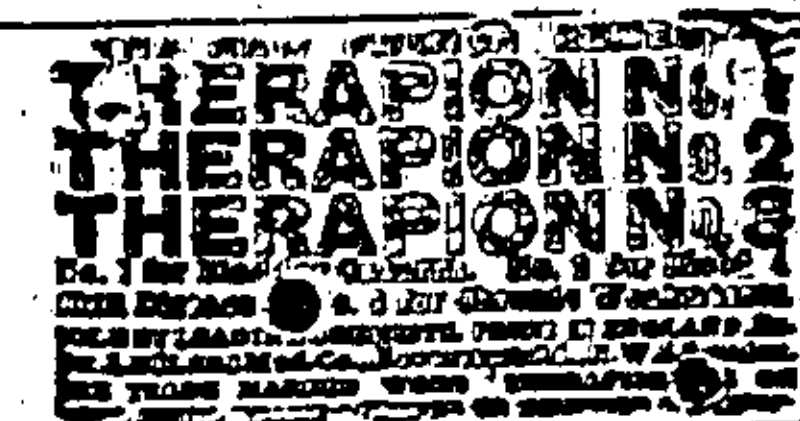
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INDO-CHINA

STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

SAILINGS	SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.	
BANGKOK via SWATOW	"CHAKSANG"	Tuesday, 4th Dec., 10 a.m.
TSINGTAU via SWATOW	"FUOSHING"	Wednesday, 5th Dec., 7 a.m.
SHANGHAI	"MINGSANG"	Thursday, 6th Dec., 10 a.m.
HAIPHONG via HOIHOW	"MAUSANG"	Thursday, 6th Dec., 1 p.m.
SANDAKAN	"TAISANG"	Friday, 7th Dec., 7 a.m.
SHANGHAI via SWATOW	"SUIYANG"	Saturday, 8th Dec., 11 a.m.
MANILA	"YUSANG"	Sunday, 9th Dec., 7 a.m.
SEANGHAI via SWATOW	"HOSANG"	Monday, 10th Dec., 7 a.m.
KOBE via AMOY & SHANGHAI	"LEISANG"	Monday, 10th Dec., 10 a.m.
HAIPHONG via HOIHOW	"FOOKSANG"	Friday, 14th Dec., 7 a.m.
KOBE via MOI	"TAKSANG"	Friday, 14th Dec., 7 a.m.
SHANGHAI via SWATOW	"CHUNSANG"	Friday, 14th Dec., 10 a.m.
BANGKOK via HOIHOW	"HOSANG"	Monday, 31st Dec., 3 p.m.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA		

CALCUTTA LINE.—This line affords regular sailings to Calcutta, Penang and Singapore, returning from Calcutta steamers proceed via Straits and Hongkong to Japan, occasionally calling at Shanghai.

All steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Wireless and carry a fully-qualified Surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every three days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Through tickets can be obtained and through Bills of Lading are issued to Northern and Yangtze ports via Shanghai.

MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE.—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo calling at Haiphong when Indonesian offers.

BORNEO LINE.—Fortnightly sailings to and from Sandakan by two 4,000 tons steamers, "RINRANG" and "MAUSANG" (both steamers having excellent passenger accommodation. Cargo taken off through Bills of Lading for Kidat, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Lahad Dava.

TIENTSIN LINE.—A regular service is run from March to November between Hongkong and Tientsin, calling at Weihaiwei and Chefoo.

BANGKOK LINE.—A weekly service is provided between Hongkong and Bangkok via Swatow, by five steamers fitted with up-to-date passenger accommodation.

CALCUTTA LINE

s.s. "HOSANG" will be despatched on or about

Monday, 31st Dec., at 3 p.m., for SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA.

Through Bills of Lading issued to RANGOON, MADRAS, PORT SWETTENHAM and DUTCH EAST INDIES.

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GLEN AND SHIRE

Joint Service of Steamers.

U.K.—STRAITS, CHINA & JAPAN SERVICE

OUTWARDS.

Vessel	Due Hongkong	Homewards
"GLENARA"	5th Dec.	"GLENARA" ... 11th Dec.
"GLENABYONSHIRE"	14th Dec.	"GLENABYONSHIRE" ... 20th Dec.
"GLENABYONSHIRE"	27th Dec.	"GLENABYONSHIRE" ... 3rd Jan.
"GLENABYONSHIRE"	10th Jan.	"GLENABYONSHIRE" ... 17th Jan.

Movements are subject to change without notice.

For freight or further particulars please apply to:—

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The Glen Line, Ltd., AGENTS.

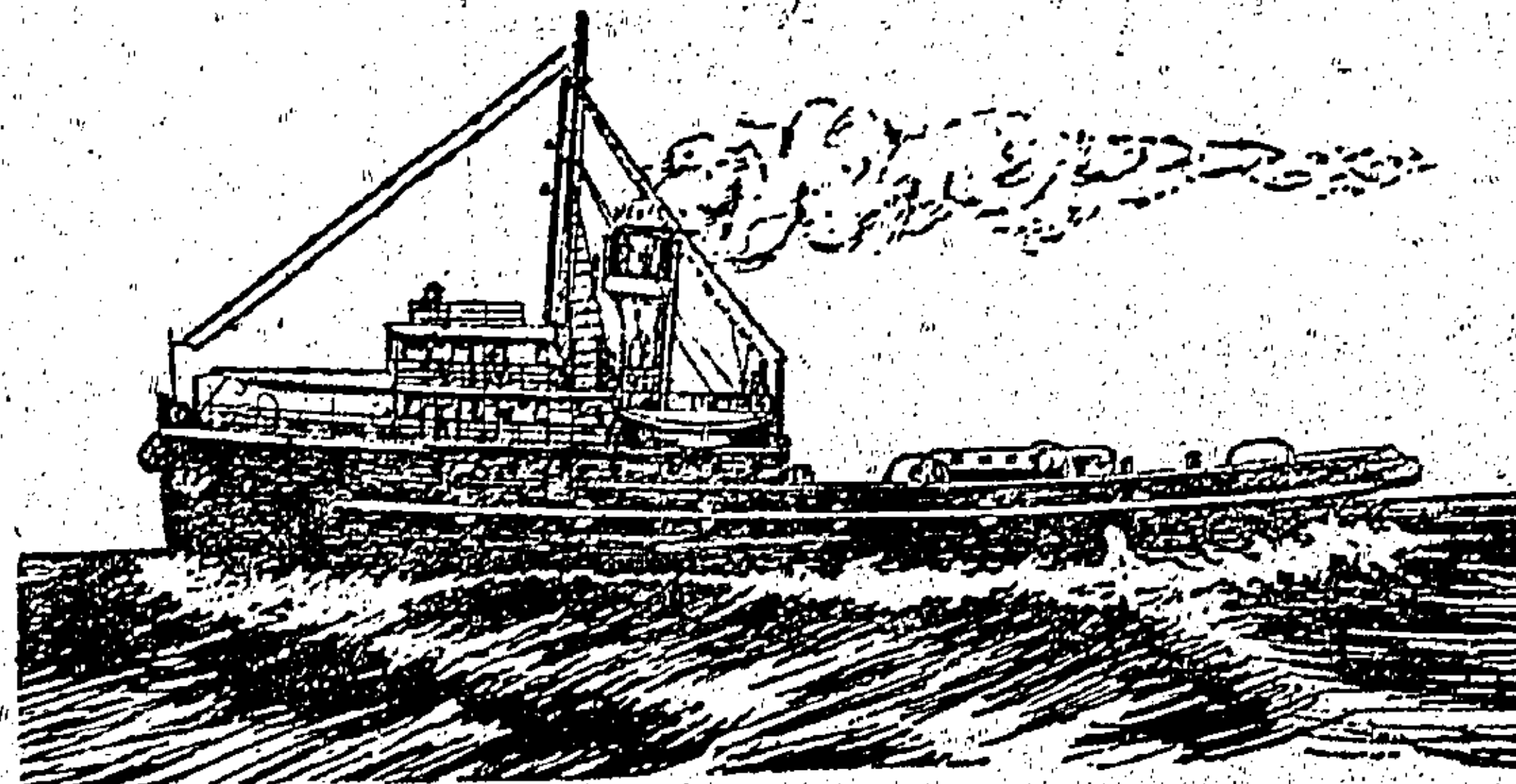
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R. M. DYER, B.Sc., M.I.N.A. KOWLOON DOCK, HONGKONG.

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS.

December 2nd.
Eastern, British str., 2,272 tons, Capt. G. L. Smith, from Moji, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. 1.
At-Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co.
Haida, British str., 1,144 tons, Capt. D. T. Lewis, from Saigon, with a cargo of rice, lying at buoy No. 2.
Wo Fat Shing.

Passat, Norwegian str., 774 tons, Capt. Danielson, from Dairen, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. 3.
Kwang Mow Tai.
Seang Her, British str., 3,761 tons, Capt. E. S. Connolly, from Singapore, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. 4.
At-Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co.
Taitung, British str., 1,511 tons, Capt. T. Grant, from Tientsin and Swatow, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. 5.
T. J. M. & Co.
Tyndal, Dutch str., 3,613 tons, Capt. F. E. C. van Scherbeeck, from Muku, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. 6.
At-Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co.
Troya Maru, Japanese str., 2,172 tons, Capt. S. Nomura, from Sandakan, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. 7.
At-Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co.
Tahiko Maru, Japanese str., 1,631 tons, Capt. T. Ito, from Keelung, with a cargo of coal, lying at buoy No. 8.
At-Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co.

December 3rd.
City of Corinth, British str., 3,972 tons, Capt. W. Gray, from Shanghai, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. 9.
At-Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co.
Dunbar, Norwegian str., 1,102 tons, Capt. N. Hjorth, from Bangkok, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. 10.
At-Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co.
Foonching, British str., from Canton, lying at buoy No. 11.
At-Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co.
Hainan, Chinese str., 1,238 tons, Capt. J. Sundlo, from Tientsin, with a general cargo, lying China Merchant S.N. Co.'s wharf—C.M.S.N. Co.
Nanning, British str., from Canton, lying at buoy No. 12.
At-Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co.
Pongtung, British str., from Canton, lying at buoy No. 13.
At-Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co.
Sarpis, British str., 1,845 tons, Capt. A. J. Raine, from Rangoon and Singapore, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. 14.
At-Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co.
Sonyo, French str., 750 tons, Capt. Marabul, from Haiphong, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. 15.
At-Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co.

CLEARANCES.

December 3rd.
Baron Maru, for Kobe.
Cheong, for Swatow.
Derbyshire, for Colombo.
Foonching, for Shanghai.
Hainan, for Swatow.
Hydrangea, for Swatow.
Kaitiaki, for Kwong Chow Wan.

Kwangchow, for Swatow.
Kaitiaki, for Singapore.
Machuan, for Singapore.
Machuan, for Hongkong.
Nanning, for Haiphong.
New Mathilde, for Haiphong.
Passat, for Canton.
Pooler, for Kwong Chow Wan.
President Jackson, for Manila.
Sunka Maru, for Hongkong.
Troya Maru, for Takao.
Tyndal, for Hongkong.

SHIPPING MOVEMENTS.

The Onchu (Blue Funnel Line), for Marseilles, Havre, Liverpool and Glasgow, left Shanghai on the 3rd inst. for this port and is due here on the 7th inst. She will be despatched at daylight on the 7th inst.
The s.s. Menelaus (Blue Funnel Line), from Liverpool, left Singapore on the 1st inst. for this port and is due here on the 6th inst.
The s.s. Titan (Blue Funnel Line), from Liverpool, left Singapore on the 2nd inst. for this port and is due here on the 8th inst.
The Admiral Oriental liner President Jefferson, which is due here on December 12th, sailed from Seattle on November 22nd.
The Admiral Oriental liner President Jackson, which sailed from this port on December 3rd, at 3 p.m. is due in Manila on December 5th at 7.30 a.m. She returns from that port on December 8th at 3 p.m., arriving here on December 10th at 7.30 a.m. and will sail for Victoria and Seattle via Shanghai and Japan on December 12th at 10 a.m.
The T.K.K. Shingo Maru arrived at Yokohama on the 1st inst. and sailed on the 2nd inst. for Honolulu and San Francisco.
The Hugo Stinnes s.s. Adolf von Bayer left Shanghai on the 1st inst. and is due here this evening.

WEATHER REPORT.

December 3rd at 17.10—Pressure has decreased slightly at Chefoo & over the Philippines; it has increased slightly elsewhere. The anticyclone remains stationary and strong monsoon will continue along the China coast and over the north part of the China Sea.
Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 18 hours, 3rd December, 0.00 inch. Total since January 1st, 106.42 inches, against an average of 82.04 inches.
The forecast for the 24 hours ending at 18 hours, Dec 4th is as follows:—

District	Forecast
Formosa Channel	N.E. wind, strong; fair.
Hongkong to Gap Rock	do
South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamock	do.
South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan	do.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN



REGULAR PORTFOLIO SERVICE BETWEEN JAVA, CHINA AND JAPAN.

STEAMERS	FROM	EXPECTED ON OR ABOUT	WILL LEAVE ON OR ABOUT	FOR
TJISALAK	JAPAN	In port	7th Dec.	BATAVIA via MONTOR
TUTABO	JAVA	4th Dec.	7th	JAPAN
OMBILIN	JAVA	8th	7th	JAPAN
SAWAH	JAVA	9th	12th Dec.	MAKASSAR & SOERABAYA
LOENTO	JAPAN	11th	14th Dec.	BATAVIA
TULBOET	JAVA	12th	14th	PEKING & DELI
DE GREVE	North China	12th	15th	SHANGHAI NORTH CHINA
TJISONDARI	SHANGHAI	12th	15th	SHANGHAI NORTH CHINA
TJISWONG	JAVA	13th	15th	SHANGHAI NORTH CHINA
TJIKAHANG	JAVA	13th	15th	SHANGHAI NORTH CHINA

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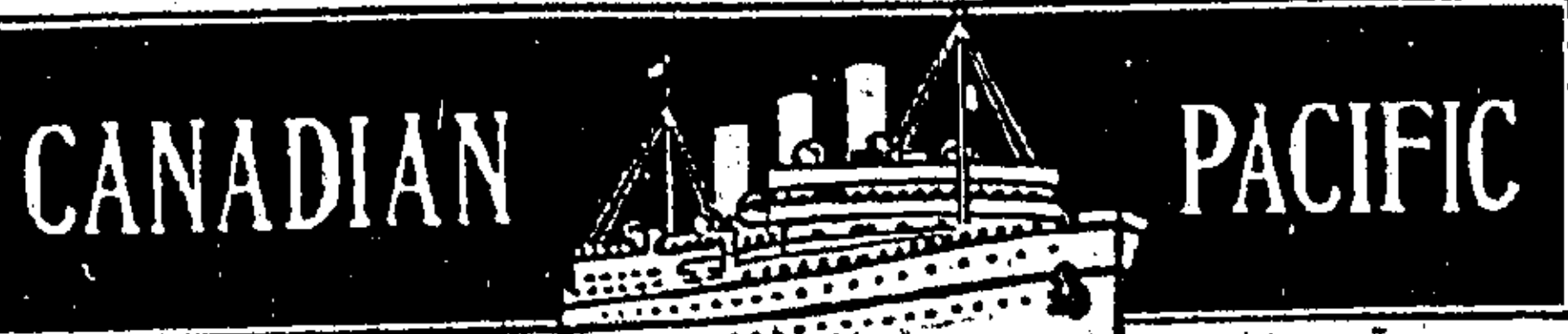
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SAILING FROM HONGKONG.
For HAIPHONG via Hoihow & Pakhol
s.s. "TAIKWA MARU" ... on or about 12th Dec.
For KEELUNG via Swatow & Amoy
s.s. "NANYO MARU" ... on or about 13th Dec.
For further particulars, please apply to—

Branch Office:
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Tel. Central No. 155.
S. MITARAI,
Agent,
Top Floor, King's Building,
Tel. Central No. 150.



HOME VIA CANADA

Hongkong to England			
From	Due	From	Due
Empress Australia	Dec. 21 Jan. 9	Marburn	Jan. 16 Jan. 23
Empress Asia	Jan. 10 Jan. 28	Montcalm	Feb. 8 Feb. 15
Empress Russia	Feb. 7 Feb. 25	Marloch	Mar. 7 Mar. 14
Empress Australia	Feb. 22 Mar. 12	Melita	Mar. 19 Mar. 26

Other Atlantic Sailings every few days to Liverpool, Southampton, Glasgow, Antwerp, Charbourg and Hamburg. Allotment of Cabins on Atlantic steamers held here and through tickets issued. Early reservation necessary.

HONGKONG-MANILA SERVICE.
Commencing with the arrival of the Empress of Russia, 25th March, the Empress of Russia and Empress of Asia will make the round trip to Manila from Hongkong, leaving Hongkong on Wednesday after arrival, arriving Manila, Friday Morning, leaving Manila Saturday Evening and arriving Hongkong Monday Morning, 7 A.M.

Three Trans-continental Trains Daily.
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T. K. K.

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VIA SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU.
STEAMERS
TAIYO MARU (calling at Manila) ... 22,000 tons, Dec. 15th.
TENYO MARU (calling at Manila) ... 22,000 tons, Jan. 6th, 1924.
KOREA MARU (calling at Manila) ... 22,000 tons, Jan. 17th, 1924.
SHINYO MARU (calling at Manila) ... 22,000 tons, Feb. 1st, 1924.
SIBERIA MARU (calling at Dairen) ... 22,000 tons, Feb. 15th, 1924.

HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO.
VIA JAPAN, HONOLULU, HILO, SAN FRANCISCO.
SANTA PEDRO, MANZANILLO, BALBOA, CALLAO, MOLENDINO, ARICA AND IQUIQUE.
THENCE BY TRANS-ANDREAS ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.
STEAMERS
SEIYO MARU ... 14,000 tons, December 8th.
RAKUYO MARU ... 15,500 tons, January 15th.

JAPAN-HONGKONG-JAVA SERVICE.
OSAKA, KOBE, MOJI, DAIREN, HONGKONG, BATAVIA, SAMARANG AND SOERABAYA.
STEAMER DESTINATION LEAVE HONGKONG
PERSIA MARU (Batavia, Samarang & Soerabaya) ... December 20th.
NEW YORK LINE. (Freight only)
VIA JAVA AND SUEZ.
STEAMER LEAVE HONGKONG
BIYO MARU ... December 12th.
For full information regarding Passengers, Freight & Sailings.
Apply to: Y. TSUTSUMI, Manager, King's Building, Agents at Canton: Tel. No. C. 2374 & 2375.
Messrs. T. E. GRIFFITH.

COMPANIA TRASATLANTICA DE BARCELONA

Spanish Royal Mail Line
For MANILA, SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, SUEZ, PORTSAID, BARCELONA and other SPANISH PORTS.
S.S. "C. LOPEZ Y LOPEZ" ... 10th Dec.
S.S. "ISLA DE PANAY" ... 8th Feb. 1924.
For SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.
S.S. "ISLA DE PANAY" ... 19th Jan. 1924.
The steamers of this Company are all classed 100 A1 at Lloyd's and are fitted with every modern convenience for the comfort and safety of the passengers.
Stewards and Doctor carried.
For Freight and/or passage apply to—
ROTELHO BROS., Alexandra Building, Hongkong.



ADMIRAL ORIENTAL LINE.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGER
THE NEW FAST AMERICAN STEAMERS TO
SEATTLE & VICTORIA
SHANGHAI-KOBE-YOKOHAMA.
"PRESIDENT JACKSON" ... Dec. 12th.
"PRESIDENT JEFFERSON" ... Dec. 24th.

TO EUROPE—£120—£112—£110
First Class on the Pacific. First Class on American or Canadian Railways. First Class and Monoclass and Second Class on the Atlantic. Choice of Trans-Continental Railways. Any Line on the Atlantic. Through Accommodations and Booking Arranged.

TO MANILA

"PRESIDENT JEFFERSON" ... Dec. 15th.
Through Bills of Lading to all United States and Canadian Overland Points; also via Panama Canal Lines to Atlantic Ports.
Copies of this paper are on file in ADMIRAL ORIENTAL LINE OFFICES, New York, Chicago, Seattle.
For Passage and Freight Booking apply to
ADMIRAL ORIENTAL LINE.
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Building (Ground Floor).
Telephone: Central 2477 & 2478. No. 4, Des Vaux Road.

SHIPPING ITEMS.

The silk which left here by the P. & O. Grant, which sailed from this port on s.s. Caledonia on November 3rd was delivered in Marseilles on December 1st, a November 30th, having been 24 days in transit of 23 days.

PACIFIC MAIL

STEAMSHIP COMPANY

MANAGING AGENTS—UNITED STATES SHIPPING BOARD

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE

FAST NEW AMERICAN STEAMERS TO

SAN FRANCISCO

SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA & HONOLULU.

S.S. "PRESIDENT TAFT" ... Wednesday, Dec. 19th, at 10 a.m.

S.S. "PRESIDENT CLEVELAND" ... Monday, Dec. 24th, at 10 a.m.

Sailing and Fares subject to Change Without Notice.

LOW FARES TO EUROPE

LOCAL EQUIVALENT OF

£120 £112 £110

WITH STOP OVER PRIVILEGES AT PORTS OF CALL AND POINTS IN UNITED STATES.

VISIT	CONNECTING WITH ANY DIRECT TRANS-CONTINENTAL RAILWAY AND ATLANTIC STEAMERS.	VISIT
SAN FRANCISCO LOS ANGELES SALT LAKE CHICAGO NEW YORK.		YOSEMITE GRAND CANYON FEATHER RIVER YELLOW STONE PARK NIAGARA FALLS.

HONGKONG-MANILA

S.S. "PRESIDENT CLEVELAND" ... Saturday, Dec. 15th, at 4 p.m.

HONGKONG-CALCUTTA

FREIGHT ONLY

CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE, PENANG & RANGOON.

S.S. "LAKE FAULK" ... Dec. 4th, at 5 p.m.

For Full Information regarding Rates, Space, etc., Apply to—

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

1st Floor, Queen's Building, Hongkong.

Cable Address: Tel. Central 141. Canton Agents: "SOLANO" 3322 HOLYOAK MASSEY & CO., LTD.



SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

VICTORIA, SEATTLE & VANCOUVER via Shanghai, Japan ports

Through Bills of Lading issued to all Overland common Points in U.S.A. and Canada.

Through passage rates to Europe via America G.3405, G.3420, G.3440

YOKOHAMA MARU ... Wednesday, 12th Dec., at 11 a.m.

KAGA MARU ... Tuesday, 8th Jan.

MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, etc.

KATORI MARU ... Wednesday, 5th Dec., at 11 a.m.

ATSUTA MARU ... Wednesday, 19th Dec.

HAMBURG via LONDON & ROTTERDAM.

TOYOHASHI MARU ... Tuesday, 6th Dec.

LIVERPOOL via MARSEILLES & VALENCIA.

DAKAR MARU ... Sunday, 16th Dec.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila, etc.

TANGO MARU ... Wednesday, 19th Dec., at 11 a.m.

NEW YORK & BOSTON via PANAMA.

MAYEASHI MARU ... Second half of Dec.

BUENOSAIRES via Singapore, Durban & Cape Town.

KAWACHI MARU ... Friday, 21st Dec.

BOMBAY via Singapore and Colombo.

LIMA MARU ... Monday, 10th Dec.

PENANG MARU ... Saturday, 15th Dec.

CALCUTTA via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon.

YAMAGATA MARU ... Thursday, 6th Dec.

MORIOKA MARU ... Tuesday, 11th Dec.

NA-ABAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

YOSHINO MARU ... Thursday, 13th Dec.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

HAKONE MARU ... Tuesday, 4th Dec.

MURORAN MARU (Keelung, Moji, Kobe) ... Sunday, 9th Dec.

MOJI MARU (Moji & Kobe) ... Monday, 17th Dec.

For further information apply to— NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

Telephone: Central No. 292, 293 & 2422. Y. YAMAMOTO, Manager.

W. S. BAILEY & CO., LTD.

SHIPBUILDERS, MARINE AND LAND ENGINEERS

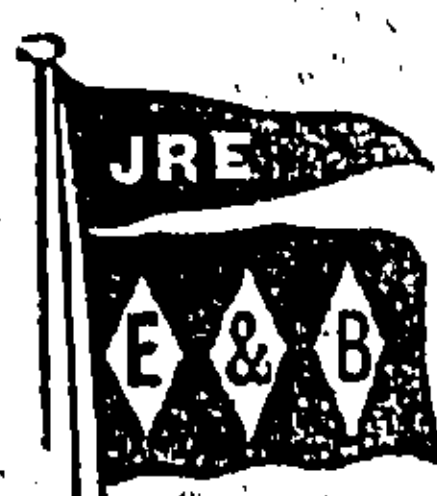
builders of Vessels up to 1,500 Tons; Fast Steam Launches and Motor Craft of all kinds; Tugs, Barges, Oil Tankers, Light-draft and River Steamers; Vessels built and shipped for re-erection abroad.

OLL-FIELD TUG BOAT "LION" BUILT BY W. S. BAILEY & CO., LTD.

Boilers, Makers Founders and Constructional Engineers and Repairers

ELLERMAN

BUCKNALL



STEAMSHIP

COMPANY, LTD

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

"CITY OF KARACHI" 4th December.....Marseilles, London, Rotterdam & Hamburg.
 "CITY OF TOKIO" 14th December.....Dull, L'lon, R'dam & Hamburg.

PASSENGER SERVICE.

"CITY OF KARACHI" 4th December.....Marseilles & London.
 "CITY OF PARIS" 21st January Do.
 "CITY OF CANTERBURY" 31st February Do.
 "CITY OF YORK" 30th March Do.
 "CITY OF CAIRO" 18th April Do.

FARES TO LONDON.

(SINGL) 1st Class "A"....£ 92. "B"....£ 84. 2nd Class "A"....£ 62. "B"....£ 56.
 RETURN "A".... 161. "B".... 147. "A".... 108. "B".... 98.

For further particulars apply to—

THE BANK LINE LTD.
(Tel. Central 780).

HOLYOAK, MASSEY & Co., LTD., CANTON.

BOSTON AND NEW YORK

Joint Service of the

"BLUE FUNNEL" LINE

(OCEAN S.S. CO., LTD., AND CHINA MUTUAL S.S. CO., LTD.)

AND

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.)

Sailings from Hongkong.

"CITY OF CORINTH" via Suez Canal 4th Dec.
 "CITY OF ATHENS" via Suez Canal 14th Dec.
 "CALCHAS" via Suez Canal 24th Dec.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' option.

Subject to change without notice.

For freight and particulars apply to— BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE or THE BANK LINE LTD., HONGKONG.

HONGKONG AND CANTON. HOLYOAK, MASSEY & CO., LTD., CANTON.

M. MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

SERVICES CONTRACTUELS

M.

Mail Steamers.	Next Sailings from Marseilles.	Fr. Arr. at Hongkong and Sailing for Shanghai and Japan.	Probable Sailing from Hongkong for Marseilles.
ANGKOR	—	—	10th Dec.
CHAMBERLAIN	—	—	24th Dec.
PAUL LECAT	2nd Nov.	7th Dec.	7th Jan. 1924.
ANDRE LEBON	18th Nov.	20th Dec.	21st Jan. "
AMBOISE	30th Nov.	2nd Jan.	4th Feb. "
CORDILLERE	14th Dec.	17th Jan.	18th Feb. "

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY TO MARSEILLES.

(Including Table Wine and Free Doctor's Attendance).

A CLASS (1st Class) £ 95. On. Cd. B CLASS (1st Class) £ 89. On. Cd.
 STEAMERS (2nd " " £ 63. On. Cd. STEAMERS (2nd " " £ 62. On. Cd.)

Through Tickets to London and Leading Towns of Europe.

Accommodation reserved in the Trains at Marseilles.

LIGNE COMMERCIALES (Cargo Boats).

"IT. ST. LOUBERT-BIE" loading for MANILA, MARSEILLES, HAYRE, ANWERP, & DUNKIRK, about 17th December.

Also through B/Lading issued to HELSINKI, REVAL and RIGA.

Sailings subject to alteration without notice.

For full Particulars apply to—

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.,

Telephone: Central 740. 3, Queen's Building.

CONSIGNATION—TRANSIT—REPRESENTATION.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE OF Fast, High-Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First-Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in staterooms, Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW

AND RETURN

(Occupying 9 or 10 Days)

HAIPHONG Capt. Ellis Walker Tuesday, 4th Dec., at 1 p.m.
 HAICHONG Capt. J. S. Thomson Friday, 7th Dec., at 1 p.m.
 HAIPHONG Capt. W. C. Parnmore Tuesday, 11th Dec., at 1 p.m.

Arrive and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blako Pier).

For Freight and Passage apply to—

DOUGLAS LARAIAK & CO.

(General Manager)



JAPAN COAL

FAND

GENERAL IMPORTS & EXPORTS

AGENTS FOR—

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THE OSAKA MARINE & FIRE INSURANCE CO.

MITSUBISHI SHOJI KAISHA

(MITSUBISHI TRADING CO., LTD.)

HEAD OFFICE—TOKIO.

No. 14, PRDDEE STREET, HONGKONG

P. & O. British India Apcar and Eastern & Australian Lines

(COMPANIES, Incorporated in ENGLAND)

MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES

STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST INDIES, MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALIA, INCLUDING NEW ZEALAND & QUEENSLAND PORTS, RED SEA, EGYPT, EUROPE, Etc.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL FORTNIGHTLY

DIRECT ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

(Under Contract with H.M. Government.)

S.S.	Tonnage	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"SOUDAN"	6,696	12th Dec.	Singapore, Penang, Colombo & B'way.
"DEVANHA"	8,092	14th Dec.	Mars. London & Antwerp.
"KAISAR-I-HIND"	11,430	25th Dec.	B'way, Mars, Gib., L'lon & A'wcep

1924.

S.S.	Tonnage	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"KHIVA"	8,097	12th Jan.	(MARSEILLES & LONDON via Usual Ports of Call.)
"MACEDONIA"	11,089	25th Jan.	do.
"KASHGAR"	8,240	9th Feb.	do.
"MOREA"	10,911	23rd Feb.	do.
"KARMALA"	8,098	8th March	do.
"NADDERA"	15,993	22nd March	do.
"KHIVER"	8,014	5th April	do.
"CHINA"	7,982	19th April	do.
"KALYAN"	9,115	3rd May	do.
"KASHMIR"	8,960	17th May	do.
"KHIVA"	8,097	31st May	do.

BRITISH INDIA - APCAR SAILINGS

S.S.	Tonnage	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"TANDA"	8,955	12th Dec.	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta.
"TAKADA"	8,949	23rd Dec.	do.

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

S.S.	Tonnage	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"EASTERN"	4,000	4th Dec., 5 p.m.	(Melbourne, Sydney, Brisbane, Thursday, Island, Cairns, Townsville & Manila.)
"ARAFURA"	6,000	6th Jan.	(Manila, Thursday Island, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney & Melbourne.)
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	2nd Feb.	do.

Frequent connections from Australia with the following—

The Union S.S. Co.'s Steamers to the United Kingdom via New Zealand, Vancouver, The P. & O. Royal Mail Steamers to London via Suez Canal. (San Francisco, etc.) The P. & O. Branch Service of Steamers to London via the Cape. The New Zealand Shipping Co.'s Steamers for Southampton and London via Panama Canal.

SAILING TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN

S.S.	Tonnage	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"ARAFURA"	6,000	11th Dec.	Moji & Kobe.
"MACEDONIA"	11,089	14th Dec.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"KASHGAR"	8,240	29th Dec.	do.
"SICILIA"	6,813	8th Jan.	Shanghai.
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	8th Jan.	Moji & Kobe.
"MOREA"	10,911	12th Jan.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"KARMALA"	8,098	26th Jan.	do.
"SOUDAN"	6,696	1st Feb.	Shanghai.
"EASTERN"	4,000	2nd Feb.	Moji & Kobe.
"NADDERA"	15,993	9th Feb.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"KHIVER"	8,014	23rd Feb.	do.
"CHINA"	7,982	8th Mar.	do.

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

Passengers for Rangoon must delay their own Hotel expenses at Singapore while awaiting the on carrying steamer.

First Saloon Passengers may travel by B.I.S.N. Company's Steamers between Singapore and Calcutta or Singapore and Madras in lieu of the section of their P. & O. Tickets Singapore to Colombo.

All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.

Parcels Measuring not more than 2½ ft. x 3 ft. x 1 ft. will be received at the Company's Office up to Noon on the day previous to sailing.

For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to—

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,

22, Des Voeux Road Central, HONGKONG. Agents.

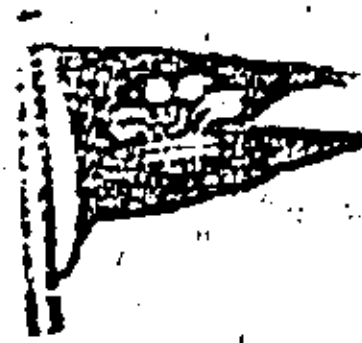
PRINCE LINE FAR EAST SERVICE

Regular Sailings to Boston and/or New York by fast freight steamers.

For BOSTON

and

NEW YORK



For freight and full particulars apply to—

FURNESS (FAR EAST) LIMITED

Telephone: Central 5155 (Incorporated in Great Britain) 84, George's Building.

Telegrams (Furnessco)

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

LONDON, HAMBURG, ROTTERDAM & ANTWERP—via Singapore

Colombo, Mauritius, Port Said

RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS & BUENOS AIRES—via Saigon,

Singapore, Colombo, Durban and Capetown.

BOMBAY via Singapore and Colombo.

"ARGUN MARU" (Calls at Penang) Wednesday, 5th Dec.

"SHINRYU MARU" (Calls at Penang) Friday, 7th Dec.

"RYUJIN MARU" Saturday, 8th Dec.

BANGKOK via Singapore & Singapore Wednesday, 2nd Jan.

CALCUTTA via Singapore & Rangoon.

"HONOLULU MARU" Wednesday, 12th Dec.

VICTORIA, SEATTLE, TACOMA & VANCOUVER via Shanghai and Japan Ports.

"MANILA MARU" Tuesday, 9th Jan.

NEW YORK via Japan Ports, San Francisco and Panama.

JAPAN PORTS—Mojik, Kobe, Osaka, Yokohama & Nagoya.

"ALPS MARU" Friday, 7th Dec.

"HIMALAYA MARU" Wednesday, 12th Dec.

KEELUNG via SWATOW & AMOY.

"AMAKUSA MARU" Sunday, 9th Dec.

"KAIJO MARU" Sunday, 16th Dec., 10 a.m.

TAKAO via SWATOW & AMOY.

"SOSHU MARU" Saturday, 8th Dec., 8 a.m.

TAKAO & KEELUNG.

"TOYEN MARU" Tuesday, 14th Dec.

"BUSEN MARU" Sunday, 16th Dec.

For further particulars please apply to—

OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA

K. SHIMA, Manager.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATIONS.

Ports	Steamer	Date of Departure	D.L.
SHANGHAI	"FOOCHOW"	On 4th Dec.	D.L.
HAIPHONG	"KWANGTUNG"	On 5th Dec., 10 a.m.	
MANILA	"TAN"	On 5th Dec., 4 p.m.	
SHANGHAI	"SUNNING"	On 8th Dec.	D.L.
AMOI, SWATOW & SINGAPORE	"KWEIYANG"	On 8th Dec.	D.L.
SHANGHAI	"SOOCHOW"	On 7th Dec.	D.L.
SWATOW, SHANGHAI & FUKOW	"SINKIANG"	On 8th Dec.	D.L.
WEIHAIWEI & TIENSIN	"KANCHOW"	On 9th Dec., 10 a.m.	
AMOI & SHANGHAI	"HUICHOW"	On 9th Dec., Noon.	
SWATOW & BANGKOK	"SZECHOWEN"	On 11th Dec.	D.L.
HAIPHONG	"KALGAN"	On 11th Dec., 10 a.m.	
MANILA	"YUNNAN"	On 12th Dec., 10 a.m.	
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"AMING"	On 13th Dec., 4 p.m.	
HOIHOW & BANGKOK	"SUIYANG"	On 13th Dec., 10 a.m.	
	"LINAN"	On 15th Dec., 10 a.m.	

SHANGHAI LINE.—Excellent Saloon accommodation, with Electric Fans fitted. Regular service four times weekly between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong Sundays (via Swatow and extending to Peking), Tuesdays (via Amoy), Thursdays (via Swatow) and Saturdays (direct extending to Tientsin). Cargo taken on through B/Lading to all Yangtze and North China ports. Passengers for Shanghai do not require to tranship at Woosung.

BANGKOK LINE.—Regular weekly service leaving Hongkong Tuesdays to and from Bangkok via Swatow maintained by new "K" class steamers, attractively fitted for passengers, with double and single berth cabins.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE

Telephone Central 23. (JOHN SWIRE & SONS, LTD., Agents)

CARGO & PASSAGE CAN BE ISSUED AT THE OFFICE OF BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE (John Swire & Sons, Ltd.)

AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATIONS

Steamer	Arr. Hongkong from Australia	Leave Hongkong for Manila, Sandakan, Thurs. Is. & Aus. Ports
"TAIYUAN"	3rd December, P.M.	8th December, Noon.

This Steamer is fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice Fresh Provisions, etc., and has superior accommodation Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-Rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares, Cargo booked through to all Australian, New Zealand & Tasmanian Ports.

For freight and passage apply to— BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE
 Telephone Central No. 34. (JOHN SWIRE & SONS, LTD., Agents)

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED

NEW YORK BERTH

For NEW YORK & BOSTON via SUEZ

"KEUDAL CASTLE" sailing on or about 28th Jan.

LLOYD TRIESTINO.

TAKING CARGO FOR GENOA, NAPLES, VENICE, TRIESTE AND ALL ITALIAN PORTS. ALSO CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING FOR LEVANT, BLACK SEA & DANUBE PORTS.

FUMI having been re-opened for Traffic, cargo is also accepted for this port on through Bills of Lading.

VESSELS HAVE ACCOMMODATION FOR SALOON PASSENGERS. REDUCED FARE FROM HONGKONG TO ITALIAN PORTS £86.

FOR SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA & KORE.

"PERSIA" sailing on or about end of Dec.

"ROSANDRA" sailing on or about end of Jan.

FOR BRINDISI, VENICE & TRIESTE

via SINGAPORE, PENANG & COLOMBO.

"FUMI-L" sailing on or about 4th Dec.

"DUCHESSA D'AOSTA" sailing on or about Early Jan.

"PERSIA" sailing on or about Early Feb.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

From CALCUTTA and COLOMBO to SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

A STEAMER sailing from Calcutta on or about Early Jan.

Regular Passenger and Cargo Service to South African Ports.

Through Bills of Lading issued from Hongkong.

For Freight or Passage on any of the above Lines apply to—

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED.

Telephone Central 1030. Agents.

STRUTHERS & BARRY

OPERATING U.S. GOVERNMENT SHIPS.

EXPRESS FREIGHT SERVICE.

LOS ANGELES AND SAN FRANCISCO

FROM HONGKONG BY DIRECT ROUTE.

U.S.S.B. "West Ivan" Due Hongkong 1st Dec.

Leave Hongkong 4th Dec.

U.S.S.B. "West Sequana" Due Hongkong 8th Dec.

Leave Hongkong 10th Dec.

CARGO ACCEPTED FOR RE-shipment at SAN FRANCISCO TO WESTERN

SAILINGS FOR ATLANTIC SEABOARD PORTS. THROUGH BILLS OF

LADING ISSUED TO U.S. AND CANADIAN OVERSEAS POINTS.

TO SINGAPORE.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED TO ALL PORTS VOT ESTERED.

TO MANILA AND P. I. PORTS.

U.S.S.B. "West Mahwah" Due Hongkong 8th Dec.

Leave Hongkong 10th Dec.

For Full Information Apply TO

STRUTHERS AND BARRY.

L. EVERETT, General Agent for

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INDO-CHINA-STRAITS & JAVA.

1st Floor, Queen's Building,

Phone Central No. 208.

A. E. FRANKCE, Acting Gen. Agent.

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